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March Records Now on Sale



FOR VICTROLA OR
GRAFONOLA

and Hear Them, or
Phone 333,
and Will Send Up
Selections.

J. E. PUTNAM

21 E. KIOWA,
Opp. Light Co.

Snoring Soldier Given Special Trench Because He Disturbed Comrade

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The other night I was traveling in the direction of the eastern frontier and heard a story of a soldier who disturbed the camp of a comrade by snoring.

"He used to keep us all awake in the trenches," said my informant. "You could kick him and roll him over, and he would say 'All right, old chap,' and go on snoring. It was awful, the way he got on our nerves. You can get used to the noise of guns, but you couldn't sleep through Francois' snoring. He knew he snored, and was telling us all day how sorry he was he had disturbed us."

Francois was put on to night duty, so that gave us some peace. But the chap he had to turn in with during the day revolted, so we finished by going out behind our trenches and making a dugout for Francois to sleep in. He crawled out to it after dark, and we could then get a quiet night's sleep."

"77" For Grip, Influenza, Coughs, Sore Throat COLDS

It goes direct to the sick spot, without disturbing the rest of the system, is one of the reasons why people like Mr. Humphreys "Seventy-seven."

It breaks up hard, stubborn Colds (often Grip) that hang on and do not yield to other treatment.

It consists of little pellets, pleasant to take, handy to carry, fits the vest pocket, for sale every where.

ORCHID ONE OF THE PRETTIEST PLANTS; LITTLE UNDERSTOOD

There Are 6,000 Known Varieties; Cultivation, However, Is Very Difficult

By JONATHAN WINFIELD
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Probably there is no flower in the whole plant world which is admired more and understood less today than the orchid, declares J. Constantin in an interesting paper just issued by the Smithsonian Institution. The paper discusses in detail the development and cultivation of the plant.

There are 6,000 known species of this plant included in 400 genera, the number, it is declared, being greater than that of any of the related families, not excepting even the grasses. They are very curious plants. Of the so-called endogenous type, they belong to the same group as the lilies, palms and grasses, but they differ from these greatly in that they have showy and, in many instances, highly colored flowers of many and varied forms.

Many wonderful creations of the orchid, the writer states, have been produced artificially in the shape of hybrids. Some of these are extremely beautiful and of great value, there being one instance on record where \$1,500 was paid. The reason that they command such extraordinary prices lies in the difficulty of their production. The new plant of these hybrids not infrequently differs from both its parents, and once created, these hybrids can be propagated indefinitely by dividing the rootstock as it grows. By this means the collection of the country's conservatories can be permanently enriched, it is suggested.

Of Little Economic Value.

Aside from their beauty and great popularity, however, the orchids have little economic value, excepting a few members of the family, for instance, the vanilla plant, from which the popular extract is derived. Their great beauty lies chiefly in the brilliancy of color and the peculiar forms of leaves, petals and roots, which make a most attractive display.

The discovery of the many different species and their development is due in great part to the diligent search that has been made by collectors of these plants in all the countries of the world for purposes of cultivation. The paper classifies the orchids in two general groups—terrestrial, those which grow with their roots in the ground, and epiphytes, or "air plants," which grow on trees and shrubs. The great majority are of this species, and in this group are included those of the tropical clime. While these plants grow on trees and shrubs, it is stated that they receive no nourishment from them.

And it is due to this peculiarity that so much difficulty was experienced in growing successfully many of the species when they were introduced into Europe from Asia and Malaysia in the Eighteenth century.

Cultivation Difficult.

It is pointed out, however, that a proper mode of cultivation was perfected when it was realized that the conditions under which they grew in nature had to be reproduced artificially.

For most of the "air plants" there was devised a plan of fastening the roots to a piece of wood covered with moss or peaty substance by means of copper wire. Then the plants were hung in very warm greenhouses and kept moist by drenching them frequently. Not all orchids require humid atmosphere, as there are many beautiful kinds of tropical regions which the accustomed to elevated temperatures. Much difficulty was experienced in cultivating this member of the orchid family until this discovery was made.

This finally led to the separation of orchids in three kinds of greenhouses.

Store Closed All Day Monday

Kaufman's

EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY

Store Closed All Day Monday

Spring Suits and Dresses Shown in Splendid Variety

Magnificent Values

Entrancing Models

Fascinating Colors



Sale of New Spring Dresses at \$10

A special purchase of dresses in both silk and wool, for street, afternoon and evening wear. Several stunning models in all silk-crepe de chine, taffetas, crepe meteors, and wool serges, wool poplins and shepherd checks in black and white. Eton effects, simulated flounces, full circular skirts and tight waists are marked features of the newest dresses. Stunning models in sea sand, putty, bisque, chamois, oyster, Belgian and army blue, and black, are some of the new colorings shown. Exceptional values at..... \$10

Stunning Suit Values at 19.50

An early shipment of advance spring styles shown in new gabardines, poplins, and serges. Plain tailored and fancy styles with short and medium length coats, and flaring circular skirts. Distinctive in style and faultless in fitting, these garments are exceptional values and would be easily worth \$25. Sizes for..... 19.50 women, misses and little women. Specially priced Tuesday at.....

Splendid Showing of New Skirts

Many new skirts for early spring wear now being shown. Made of extra fine quality poplin and gabardines, also men's wear serges. Solid navy, black, sand and gray. Shepherd checks of green, tan, brown and black. Several models with new belt and suspender effects. Very reasonably priced, 4.50 to \$10.

Coats of White Chinchilla

Just received, a complete assortment of white coats made of Worumbo chinchilla. These garments are beautifully tailored, made with new close-fit, set-in sleeve, patch pockets, belted or plain back. 3/4 flare bottom models, suitable for women and misses. Popularly priced 10.95, 13.50, \$15, 17.50, \$20 and \$25.



Stunning Spring Hats, Special at \$5.00

A new shipment of stunning silk, satin and braid trimmed hats just received. Jaunty sailor effects, turbans and small hats are in the majority. Originality and charm in these new millinery ideas for spring, and a complete breaking away from old styles. Dainty trimmings of flowers, in bright colors, fine lace, fancy ribbon and small fruit. See these splendid values, Tuesday, at..... \$5



Sale of 3.98 Silk Waists, Tuesday... 2.98

Exquisite styles in many new and attractive models in crepe de chine, pussy willow, fancy net and chiffon combinations and Gros de Londres; also striped silk crepe de chine shirts with new two-in-one collars. Shown in the new shades of battleship gray, sand, putty, flesh, canary, navy, black and white. These waists, selling regular at 3.98, Tuesday sale..... 2.98

A shipment of 100 Waists just received by express. A stunning new model in excellent quality crepe lingerie with embroidery Jap silk insertion down the front, 3/4 length sleeves, low neck, rolling collar and cuffs of Jap silk. Shown in new shades maize, flesh, sand, Belgian blue and white; all sizes. An unusual waist purchase, well worth 1.98. Tuesday special..... 1.39

Satirical Magazine Is Bitter Against Germans

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The "Bulletin des Armes" indulges in a satire on the Turco-German alliance, of which the following is a translation. A Prussian

Robert Lansing, Counsellor of State Department

colonel is about to treat the sultan to a moving picture show illustrating the exploits of the German army.

Sultan: I am burning to see those nice little pictures.

Colonel: The first one shows how we pillage a town without the slightest provocation.

Sultan: Quite in the Turkish style. My congratulations.

Colonel: Here we are seen finishing off the wounded, and then raising our thanks to Heavenly God.

Sultan: Ripping! Allah alone is great.

Colonel: See this: our men are shooting down civilians and burying them alive head foremost.

Sultan: Delicious!

Colonel: Now we are attacking the girls.

Sultan: Of course, of course. But if you will forgive me for saying so, I am not altogether satisfied. There seems to be something wanting.

Colonel: If your majesty will only wait, I was reserving that for the

finale. Look! This is how we impale children on our bayonets.

Sultan: Well done! Yes, that is war, real war! Long live the kaiser. (To Enver Pasha.) Would you have believed it, Enver? They actually impale children on their bayonets, and had almost forgotten to say so.

(Curtain.)

TO BUILD ITS GOVERNOR HOME

Michigan May Be Twenty-third State to Own Executive Residence.

From the Detroit Tribune.

LANSING, Mich.—A bill will be introduced at the coming session of the legislature providing for a governor's residence in Lansing. The introducer says that he has not yet placed the appropriation figure in the bill, but that it will be less than many other states have expended is assured.

This brings to mind what other states have done along this line, and investigation reveals that 22 states

have residences for their governors.

Some idea of the cost, should the legislature act favorably on the bill, can be gleaned from figures obtained from several states on the cost of the executive mansions. Of those reporting, North Carolina leads, with its governor's residence costing \$125,000, while Pennsylvania is a close second, with an expenditure of \$100,000. Alabama spent \$50,000; Georgia, \$35,000; Illinois, \$35,000; Kansas, \$35,000; Kentucky, \$37,000; Mississippi, \$30,000; Nevada, \$40,000; New York, \$50,000; South Carolina, \$60,000; Tennessee, \$31,000; Washington, \$50,000; and West Virginia, \$45,000.

The states of Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa and South Dakota pay rent for housing their governors, while Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon and Vermont have no provision for a governor's residence.

Kentucky is one of the late states

to complete a governor's residence. It cost \$97,000.

Since Michigan was organized as a state, in 1836, its governors have been compelled to reside in private residences here or live at a hotel. The annual salary of a governor, \$5,000, will not permit of any great amount of luxury when other expenses are taken into consideration.

Alma Gluck

Popular Soprano

At The BURNS

MARCH 12

Reservations at Willis'



We Carry a Complete Stock of Electrical Supplies



Appliances
and Fixtures

Mazda Lamps Vibrators
Stand Lamps Flash Lights
Vacuum Cleaners

"Do It Electrically"

The Baty Electric Co.

12 E. Blount Street, Phone 1413



Perkins-Shearer Co
We Announce
the First Showing
of Knox Spring
Style Hats for Men
February 23rd

Both soft and stiff
hats—Selected by our
selves, in style, block
and colors expressly
for men of Colorado
Springs.

Human's Latest Record

Canto Ambrosio (Love Song).
Undoubtedly one of the ten greatest
violin records. It ranks with "Caprice
Viennese," "Liebestraße" and the Schu-
bert "Ave Maria."

Willet R. Willis

Specialist in Violins 22 E. Kiowa

The Latest

Have you seen the new model \$6.00
Violins? Other styles from \$15.00 up
KNIGHT-CAM. FULL MUSIC CO.
122 N. Tejon Phone 52

**CHICKERING
VOSE
EMERSON**

Three piano standards of the music
world.

THE HEXT MUSIC CO.

**FOR HEALTH
DRINK
Stoten's Ye-oort**

I'm Elected to Phi Beta Kappa Chapter

Eight seniors and two juniors have
been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa
chapter at Colorado college and Prof.
William Strieby has been elected an
honorary member. The fraternity was
organized at William and Mary college
in 1776 for the encouragement of
scholarship and patriotism. Later it
developed into a purely literary organi-
zation. The new members:
Seniors—William Chenuit Argo of
Colorado Springs; Beatrice Marion
Berwick of Colorado Springs; Eva
Bourquin of Colorado Springs; Eva
Brooks of Brookston, Colo.; Lillian
Catten of Georgetown, Colo.; Marjorie
May Snyder of Colorado Springs; El-
bert Staughton Wade of Duluth, Minn.;
Florence Angela Youngman of Canon
City, Colo.
Juniors—Frank Edward Evans of
Colorado Springs; Lois Steuwerwald of
Longmont, Colo.
The two from the senior class who
were elected in their junior year are:
Harold Thayer Davis and Pearl Bren-
nicks of Colorado Springs.

HER OPINION TO FRIENDS

Miss Mabel Wood of N. Nevada Ave.
says: "The eyeglasses prescribed and
furnished by Geo. Lome Lino, Optomet-
rist, have been of great, the improve-
ment in vision so marked, and the re-
sults so gratifying." As much can be
done for you by
GEO. LOME LINO, Optometrist
20 N. Tejon. Over Woolworth's 10c Store
Adv.

To the Good People of Colorado Springs and El Paso County:

In opening THE BIBLE SUPPLY HOUSE, or "Ye store that's dif-
ferent," we wish to say that same was begun because we thought Colo-
rado Springs should have a business of the kind proposed. We make
distinctive specialty of BIBLES (all makes and kinds), Testaments,
Religious Books, Magazines, Best Books for children and young people,
Wall Motives, Sunday School supplies, Books and Helps for Teachers,
Preachers and Christian workers generally.
We also keep on hand a splendid line of unique, artistic Cards,
Greetings and Booklets for all needs and occasions.
If you want dignity, different things at a reasonable price, come to
us. Come in any time to see what we have. Make THE BIBLE SUP-
PLY HOUSE your meeting place. You can secure from us or through us
any book or magazine published at publisher's price.
Young People's Societies, Sunday Schools, Churches can order sup-
plies direct from us.

Feel free to come in any time, look around, ask questions, stay as
long as you want, sit down and read our books, and make yourselves at
home in this house. It's not a large store, but with your co-operation
and kind words of commendation, we expect to grow bigger and better
all the time. For the very best of service and the many kind words
of praise we are most grateful. We are now located
at No. 106 North Tejon, just next to the Globe.

THE LAND TONY, SUREY AND HARNES GIVEN FREE.
As a vote given with every purchase from us. In addition, we are
offering a First, Second and Third prize for greatest number of votes
placed in the ballot box in the store. Help your boy, girl or class
win a prize and also the beautiful party outfit. Ask us for par-
ticulars.

THE BIBLE SUPPLY HOUSE

CHAS. L. SPALY, Manager

IF A 'DEAF MUTE' ASKS ALMS, TURN HIM AWAY; BETTER STILL, CALL A POLICEMAN

Majority Are Fakers, Says Dr. W. K. Argo, for
Deaf Seldom Resort to Begging

If a "deaf mute" comes to your door,
or stops you on the street and asks
for alms, turn him away. Or, better
still, call a policeman. He is a faker.
This is the advice given by the Na-
tional Association of the Deaf through
Chairman J. Frederick Moagher of the
Imperial bureau. Also it is accorded
very enthusiastically by Superintendent
W. K. Argo of the Colorado School
for the Deaf and Blind in Colorado
Springs. It is not only advice, it is a
request, for the deaf of the country
are carrying on a campaign against the
impostors.

"The deaf never beg," they say.
"Not one in 500 deaf and dumb" who
solicit alms are really deaf mutes," Dr.
Argo said yesterday. It raises an in-
teresting question, and one well worth
knowing. But there is a strictly local
side to it first.
Colorado Springs today is being sys-
tematically worked by a number of
beggars posing as deaf mutes. Dozens
of calls have been made at the Deaf
and Blind school by women who were
called upon by the mendicants, asking
if the men were really deaf and dumb
and in need of aid. Invariably Dr.
Argo has advised that the doors be
shut on them, or that the women make
an effort to hold them until police could
arrive. On several occasions the head
of the state institution has requested
the women to tell the beggars to call
on him at the school and get letters of
indorsement, which, of course, would
insure them funds almost wherever
they called. Invariably they have left
the vicinity, fearing the authorities.

"The ordinances of Colorado Springs
cover thoroughly this question, so we
have not carried on a very active cam-
paign against it," Prof. Argo said. "The
police are on the lookout always for
the impostors. But they are extremely
difficult to catch. If we ever do get
them and can convict them, which is
not so very difficult, we can land them
in prison."
Why are the deaf never beggars?
For this reason:
Every state has its deaf and blind
schools, which are free to the deaf and

blind up to a stated age, usually 21
years. Everyone has an opportunity
to enter this school and learn a trade;
but few fail to take advantage of the
opportunity. When the average deaf
mute becomes of age he is self-sup-
porting and has his trade. And be-
cause of this, he always has funds; he
never is forced to beg.
"How can one tell whether the beg-
gar is a real deaf mute?" That is easy
for one who knows the deaf," Prof.
Argo said. "In the first place all deaf
mutes talk the sign language; few of
the beggars do, and those that do in a
more or less unfamiliar manner. Then
the language betrays the impostor. He
uses common expressions, bad gram-
mar, etc. The deaf are an educated
class. It is very, very seldom that you
find one who is not educated. But
those who are not are the ones who
tossed aside their opportunities to
learn a trade at the state schools."
The deaf feel very much hurt that
they should be so imposed upon, Mr.
Argo says. All over the country they
are joining together in an effort to se-
cure legislation to stamp out the prac-
tice becoming so common. This beg-
ging of impostors creates the erroneous
impression that the deaf are all alike—
a class of dependents, they say. Hence,
when one in search of work applies to
an employer unfamiliar with the capac-
ities of the deaf, he is generally dis-
criminated against. This works a de-
voted hardship against a deserving
class.

Often upon searching criminals at
police headquarters the officers find
deaf and dumb cards. It is the most
common device resorted to by the law-
breaking class. All of this the deaf of
the nation are trying to do away with.
And they ask the help of everybody.
So—when a deaf mute asks alms of
you, endeavor to have him arrested,
when he can be confronted by a real
deaf mute and, in most cases, proved
an impostor. Mr. Argo or some one
at the school gladly will cooperate
with you if you find a case. They are
doing everything in their power to
sent the fakers in Colorado Springs
sent to prison.

Men to Wear Silks if They'd Be in Style

Stores Showing Shantung, Latest Wrinkle

"Here"—and with a crook of the
finger and a jerk of the head—the
clothesier draws the customer into a lit-
tle corner in the rear of the store, away
from the crowd of buyers. From a
drawer he carefully produced several
samples of light silk and held them up
for the customer to rumple critically.
"Hub!" in an I-thought-so manner.
"Getting sensible again; forgetting
these broad-brimmed hats."

"Man! What in the world do you
think that is?"
"Why, shirting, isn't it?"
"Shirting? Heavens! It's SUIT-
ING!"

"Hub! Shantung silk. You're going
to wear that along about next July."
"Not on your life!"
"Oh, yes, you are. You said the
same thing about Palm Beach a year
or so ago. Wait until summer, though;
you'll wear it."

"Never!"
But he probably will. The National
Association of Merchant Tailors of
America, in convention in Chicago
some time ago, decided that Shantung
silk should be the proper thing for
summer suits. So it has been added
to the list of other summer fabrics—
Palm Beach, cravenette, mohairs, etc.
Styles for men are still extreme. And
the Easter parade should be not unlike
the scene depicted on the popular
posters.

The color schemes are to be grays
and blues in many shades. There will
not be an awful lot of mixed goods,
but a general color scheme of some-
thing along those lines.

As for style—there will be a pro-
nounced waistline. The coat will be
rather tight, but full at the hips, giving
a long sweeping effect. The shoulders
are to smack of the military. The
trousers will be hipless straight and
tight.

Soft hats for spring are along the
same general lines as those of the

LAUCK THINKS BLACKLEG IS NOW UNDER CONTROL

County Agriculturist Acted Promptly
When Disease Appeared and
Saved Many Cattle

More than 200 head of young stock
in the districts east and southeast of
Colorado Springs have been vaccinated
by County Agriculturist W. H. Lauck
and local veterinary surgeons since the
presence of blackleg was discovered, a
little more than a week ago. Owners
of stock near Drennon, Crown Rock,
Elliot and Wayne have been inoculat-
ing their calves and yearlings to
render them immune.

The owners of small cattle ranches
cannot afford to lose even a few head
of stock and are taking every precau-
tion to prevent blackleg. Two more
calves have died on one ranch, accord-
ing to Mr. Lauck, and the presence of
the disease has been reported from
Hotchkiss on the western slope. Oth-
erwise the epidemic seems to be under
control. The farmers and ranchers are
cooperating to stamp out the dis-
ease, and it is hoped that this is the
last year it will appear in El Paso
county, at least in the spring.

BOYS' CLUB ASSOCIATION TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Boys' Club
association will be held at 10 a. m. at
the Hotel W. D. on Thursday, March 11.
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MOTOR SEASON WILL OPEN EARLY IN MAY

But Roads in Good Shape for
Tourists, Urges Com-
missioner Eberhart

State Highway Commissioner T. J.
Eberhart, is making every effort to
arouse the county officials and the
general public to the necessity of hav-
ing the highways of the state in the
very best possible condition when the
motor tourist season starts in May.
He also is carrying on a campaign for
the reception of motorists visiting
Colorado, chiefly for the furnishing of
all necessary information as to roads,
weather, road conditions, etc. The let-
ter, just sent out to newspapers by the
commissioner, tells what ought to be
done, and is as follows:

"The automobile tourist season will
open in Colorado in May. Every effort
should be made by the county com-
missioners of the state to put the
roads in good condition by dragging
and repairs as early as possible, and
the work of permanently improving in-
complete and bad sections should be
pushed vigorously, beginning as soon as
the frost is out. Road overseers should
be especially instructed to look after
the drainage, opening up culverts, and
diverting the water from the melting
snow and spring rains to side ditches.
Intercepting ditches with as much fall
as the lay of the land will permit
should be plowed, so as to carry as
much of the water as possible to
bridges and culverts.

Every possible care should be taken
of the newly graded and surfaced
sections.
Every effort should be made by the
cities, towns and communities to see
that our visitors are courteously re-
ceived and entertained. I believe every
automobile club and commercial club
in the state should appoint special com-
mittees to look after the welfare of
our guests and furnish authoritative
information. In fact, I believe every
Colorado automobile owner should
delegate himself as a committee of
one to host Colorado as an automo-
bile tourist resort, and should go out
of his way, if necessary, to render
courteous service to every visitor he
meets. The business man who con-
sistently gives close attention to the
care, treatment, and welfare of his
patrons is always successful.

The automobile tourist travel is sim-
ply a big business for Colorado, in
which all are mutually and directly
interested. Let us all get together,
and make Colorado as pleasant and
interesting to our visitors that they
will stay in the last possible moment
with us, and will go away with the
fixed purpose of coming back next
year.

ENOS MILLS TO SPEAK AT DINNER TOMORROW NIGHT

Will Tell of Plan to Make Pike's Peak
National Park at Chamber of
Commerce Meeting

"Pike's Peak, a National Park" will
be the subject of an address to be
given tomorrow night by Enos A. Mills
of Estes Park, at the fifth annual din-
ner of the Colorado Springs Chamber
of Commerce. Mr. Mills will be the
principal speaker of the evening, and
is making a special trip to this city to
attend the banquet. As he is respon-
sible more than any other individual
for the making of a national reserve
out of Estes Park, his talk will be
heard with interest by Colorado Springs
people who are hoping some day to
have Pike's Peak made a national park.
Mr. Mills is well known as an in-
teresting speaker and has written sev-
eral books on the Rocky mountains. He
has explored more than any man living.
It is said, and is one of the most
interesting figures in Colorado.
Judge S. H. Kinsley will give a short
patriotic talk in honor of Washington's
birthday, and President T. C. Kirk-
wood will preside at the dinner. Plans
for the coming year will be outlined
and a big attendance is expected. The
dinner will be informal. Those wish-
ing to attend should notify Secretary
A. W. Henderson at once. The enter-
tainment committee, of which E. L.
Whitney is chairman and Mark Rat-
tice vice chairman, has provided an excel-
lent menu.

FOUR CANDIDATES TAKE OUT ELECTION PETITIONS

Perry Botte Seeks Re-election; Two As-
pire to Office of Commissioner of
Public Works

A petition which will be circulated
yesterday for his re-election was secured
yesterday from the city clerk by Perry
Botte, commissioner of public health
and sanitation. The only other can-
didate for that office who had taken
out a petition is Dr. H. B. Grover.
Chas. N. Wheeler and Henry Schmidt
have taken out petitions as candidates
for the office of commissioner of pub-
lic works and respect.

Wheat \$1.60 a Bushel

But this week, regardless of this
high price, we are going to sell
White Pearl

MACARONI and SPAGHETTI
3 packages 20c

from Golden Semolina
Wheat and guaranteed to be of
high nutritive value, healthful
and palatable. We also offer
Macaroni and Spaghetti of the
same high standard quality
2 pounds 20c
Regular 10c value.

We close at noon Monday.

Wheat \$1.60 a Bushel

But this week, regardless of this
high price, we are going to sell
White Pearl

MACARONI and SPAGHETTI
3 packages 20c

from Golden Semolina
Wheat and guaranteed to be of
high nutritive value, healthful
and palatable. We also offer
Macaroni and Spaghetti of the
same high standard quality
2 pounds 20c
Regular 10c value.

We close at noon Monday.

NEW FOUNTAIN ORDERED FOR MANITOU SODA SPRING

The J. D. Mott Iron Works company
of New York has been given an order
for a fountain base for the Manitou
soda spring to be surrounded by a
20-inch glass globe which will show the
water coming up and through the wa-
ter. It is a natural flow. The
fountain will be six feet high, the
base of glass, and the water to acid

New Spring Suits, Coats, Dresses and Hats Are Here!

The first showing of new Ready-to-
Wear Apparel is always an occasion of
great interest to fashion-loving women.
Many clever models are shown and
every day marks the opening of more
bright Spring merchandise.

We ask your inspection and approval
of them.

Springs Suits from \$20 to \$37.50
Spring Coats from \$15 to \$35
Spring Dresses from \$20 to \$35

—"Hub" models for Spring are decidedly
distinctive and will elicit the approval of
smart dressers.

—Particular attention is called to the
"Tipperary" Hats and "Tommy Atkins"
Turbans. These are shown in sand,
mastic, Joffe blue, cherry red and Bel-
gian blue. In satin, silk and fancy straw.

Women's and
Misses' Dept.,
2nd Floor.

THE HUB
CLOTHING COMPANY
8 AND 10 S. TEJON ST.

Women's and
Misses' Dept.,
2nd Floor.

OLD LANDMARK OFFERED
TO PIONEER ASSOCIATION

Log Cabin in Colorado City May Be
Purchased and Preserved as Build-
ing of Historical Interest

George H. Southcott of this city,
owner of the property, has offered to
the El Paso County Pioneer society, for
a reasonable figure, the old log cabin on
Colorado avenue in Colorado City, one
of the first county buildings in El Paso
county. The price is \$1,500, \$350 less
than the valuation put upon it by the
assessor.
Southcott, in a letter to Mrs. W. W.
Price, president of the society, pointed
out the advisability of purchasing the
property, stating that it could be used
as a display room for the relics of the
society. The proposition will be brought
before the society.

Remnant sale wall paper, room lots,
10c to 75c. Hedrick Wall Paper Co.,
212 N. Tejon. Adv.

Work Is Resumed at Patterson Coal Mine

Work at the Patterson coal mine,
north of Colorado Springs, was resumed
yesterday morning with a full force
of 35 miners, according to a statement
given out by the operating company.
The company states that 15 of the men
employed were among those who
walked out Friday, when the company
put into effect its policy of retrench-

First Half of Taxes Delinquent March 13

County Treasurer A. H. Horton an-
nounced yesterday that the date upon
which taxes become delinquent has
been extended 30 days. Ordinarily
taxes would be delinquent if unpaid
by March 1, but, as a result of the
extension, they will not become delin-
quent until March 31. The tax rolls
are supposed to be certified to the
treasurer from the assessor on January 1,
but this year it was January 11 be-
fore the treasurer received the tax
rolls.

THE DENTAL DRUG CO.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
N. B. Send for booklet, "Mouth Hygiene and the
Pyorrheagen Method," mailed free.

We handle Wolffs "Quality" Galvanized Range Boilers and keep in
stock all sizes up to 120 gallon. Replacements made promptly and
reasonably.

F. F. HUMSTADT
PLUMBING AND HEATING 414 E. Dale
Phone 597

CHURCH SERVICES TODAY

At the Church of Christ, Cedar and
Cimarron streets, services will begin
today at 10 a. m. Preaching at
11 a. m. by Evangelist A. E. Harper.
Subject, "Brotherly Love." Communion
at 12 o'clock. Evening services at 7:30
preaching at 8 o'clock. "Why I Am a
Christian." Evening services every
night this week at 7:30 o'clock, preach-
ing by Evangelist H. J. Jeter. The song
service will be led by M. O. Webb.

Y. W. C. A. VESPER SERVICE

A song service will open the vesper
service of the Y. W. C. A. this eve-
ning at 8 o'clock. Special music will
be given by Mrs. K. P. Kimmons and
Miss Towalzin. Mrs. W. F. Graham
will deliver an address on "Hymns."
Tea and a social hour will follow the
program.

Told That There Was No...
After suffering for over 20
years with indigestion, and having heard
of the great doctor, I tell you that
there was no cure for me. I think it only
right to tell you for the benefit of other
sufferers as I am your own satis-
faction that a 25 cent bottle of Dr.
Cassell's Tablets not only relieved me
but built me up within a few months. Al-
though I am a man of 50, I feel
like a young man again. I am
J. H. Gresham, Houston, Texas. Oh,
tainable everywhere.

gas in the water will not come in
contact with any metal. The standard
for the best on top of the globe will
be of white enamel.

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like a young man again. I am
J. H. Gresham, Houston, Texas. Oh,
tainable everywhere.

Seven daily temperature for last seven days... 38.2-7
Average daily percentage sunshine for last seven days... 60.5-7
Average mean daily temperature from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. for last seven days... 34.3-7

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Sun rises today, 6:50; sets, 5:02.
Mean temperature yesterday, 36.
Weather today, Fair and colder.
Sunshine yesterday 69 per cent of possible.

NO. 14,175 13RD YEAR

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1915

PRICE FIVE CENTS

KAISER AND STAFF TO PERSONALLY DIRECT THE SUBMARINE BLOCKADE

Germany Has 20 Big Laying Craft, Each With Capacity of Over 100 Mines

Russians Lost 64,000 Prisoners in East Prussian Campaign; Are Still Retreating Before Von Hindenburg's Armies, but Are Rushing Reinforcements to Fill Gap

LONDON, Feb. 19.—(Friday)—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Copenhagen, dated Thursday, says:

“Emperor William, with his brother, Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, and Admiral von Tirpitz, the minister of the navy, and their respective staffs, left Berlin today for Wilhelmshafen, Helgoland and other naval stations to direct the arrangements for blockading England.

“It is reported that the Germans have built 20 big mine-laying submarines during the last six months, each with a carrying capacity of over 100 mines.”

LONDON, Feb. 18.—No incidents, so far as is known, have yet marked the opening of Germany's submarine blockade of the British isles, although it has been in force for nearly 24 hours. Nor has the British government thus far announced its promised retaliatory measures.

Precautions, however, are being taken on this side of the North sea and although the German government has warned the German people not to expect any sensational developments for several days, the regular cross-channel passenger services have been somewhat curtailed and altered. Otherwise, the seaborne trade of the country is proceeding much as usual.

The White Star steamship Adriatic, from New York, February 10, crossed the Irish sea during the night but did not report, as did the Lusitania. It is again reported—this time, officially—that they are in possession of Czenowita, the capital of Bukovina. The allies, in the hope of relieving the pressure on the Russians, have taken the offensive along the western line and, although the French and German accounts differ as to the result of this, it is evident that the French and British have been able to make gains at some points, which they say tonight have been maintained. The Germans report they have voluntarily evacuated the village of Norrey to the north of Pont-a-Mousson, which they had captured last week after a severe fight. The French report says that the Germans were driven out.

The dispute between Greece and Turkey over an insult to the Greek naval attaché at Constantinople has been settled by a personal apology and the publication of this in the Turkish newspapers.

Even Germany's victory over the Russians in East Prussia and northern Poland, and the claim of the Germans to have taken 64,000 prisoners, take second place to these diplomatic questions between the Germans and the neutral nations. In Germany, however, this second victory of Field Marshal von Hindenburg in the province of which he long had made a military study is being celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm and the expectation there is that the Russians will take a long time to recover from this blow even should they succeed in making a stand on the Niemen river, as they did last autumn.

Russians Not Yet Beaten.
It is evident, however, that the Russians are far from being beaten. According to their reports, battles are in progress not far from the East.

GERMANY GETS FOOD THROUGH PETROGRAD

Norway and Sweden Shipping Supplies to Hamburg, It Is Reported

PETROGRAD, Feb. 18.—The ministry of commerce and industry is under the belief that quantities of foodstuffs are reaching Germany from Russia through Finland and Sweden. The attention of the officials has been called to unusual shipments which have been made for some time and which have resulted in Finland being flooded with wheat, flour, butter and eggs. Hundreds of trucks, it is said, daily haul this product to the Finnish railway station in Petrograd, taking roundabout routes in order to attract attention.

An inquiry has revealed that the foodstuffs are being shipped by the Finnish in most cases by rail, and that the high prices offered for products resulted in an inquiry by the ministry which at last has decided to send a commission to Petrograd to investigate the situation.

General Bliss Assumes Dumes of New Position

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—(Friday)—General H. H. Bliss, lately commanding the southern department of the army, including the force patrolling the Mexican border, assumed his duties today as assistant chief of staff.

PLACING BOMB ON RUSSIAN RAILWAY TO BLOW UP TRAIN



U. S. WATCHING JAPAN'S ACTION IN THE FAR EAST

China Tells the World of Demands Made by Neighbor in the Orient

President Wilson to Be Given Free Hand in Dealing With Situation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—China has instructed her ministers in the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia, to deliver to these powers a memorandum of the demands originally made by Japan for concessions and privileges in return for the restoration of the territory of Kiao-Chow to China.

Kai Pu-Shan, the Chinese minister here, has just presented the memorandum to the state department. This, on comparison with the memorandum which the Japanese foreign office on February 9 gave to the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States, contains several other demands, about seven or eight in number.

Officials of the American government considered today the idea of directing an informal inquiry to the American ambassador at Tokyo and the minister at Peking to learn which of the two versions was the present basis of negotiations, but it was believed this plan would not be carried out because of the expectation that a voluntary explanation of the difference in the two versions probably would be forthcoming.

Bryan Silent—No Note Sent

Secretary Bryan announced that while the demands were “under consideration” no opinion could be given at this time. He denied published reports that a note was sent to Japan, however, and it was stated authoritatively today that the American government, since the beginning of the negotiations, had not made any representations or taken any diplomatic steps beyond keeping itself informed along with the other powers.

The belief prevailed in official quarters that inasmuch as the Chinese memorandum antedated considerably the statement given the powers by Japan, the latter document probably constituted the present basis of negotiations and signified either that the original demands were only tentative and orally made, or that they had been abandoned now altogether by Japan.

The Japanese version published yesterday confining Japan's requests to privileges and concessions in southern Manchuria, Inner Mongolia and Shan-tung, does not, so far as competent American observers now are informed, conflict with the two policies to which the United States has been committed—the principle of maintaining the integrity of China and the “open door” for commercial opportunities.

Ask New Concessions

As for the new version now given out by the Chinese government, while officials and diplomats guarded its details, there was a belief in some quarters, usually well informed, that the Japanese also had asked for privileges in certain localities, as the province of Fukien and Kiangsu, with new railroads, concessions and control of mining works, indicating the possibility of Japan before choosing political and financial on Kiao-Chow, such floating of loans were thought here to have referred only to these provinces and not to the republic of China, although there are persistent reports that China as a whole was affected by the first set of requests.

DE JOHN TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE SAYS STRIKERS KILLED MINE GUARDS

Tells of Part He Played in La Veta Tragedy, Forced Into Affair, He Says

PUEBLO, Feb. 18.—Declaring that he was one of the accused, former strikers, now being tried on charges of murder, participate in the ambush and attack on an automobile loaded with mine guards near La Veta, in November, 1912, Sam De John, 45-year-old Italian youth, turned state's evidence and told his version of the shooting today.

De John testified that Charles EA and Dan Richards, Frank Kropp and Charles Shepherd were members of the party intruding behind an embankment of the Loughhead reservoir, and which fired at the automobile containing Luke Terry, chauffeur, and three mine guards, all of whom were killed. De John was a member of the party, he said, having been induced to join the men and afterward induced to remain through fear. He fired two shots in the air, he said, while others shot at the automobile.

In a withering fire of cross-examination, the witness stuck to his story closely. He denied that he had been offered immunity by state lawyers for testifying against the other accused, and stated that he knew he was under arrest on similar charges as the rest.

Charles C. Townsend, a lawyer of Greeley, who was a lieutenant in the state militia during the strike, was called to the stand late today by the prosecution.

John R. Lawson arrived here this afternoon. Questioned as to whether he would testify for the defense in the La Veta case, Mr. Lawson said he could not say as yet whether he would be a witness.

PROHIBITION LEGISLATION IS DROPPED TEMPORARILY

Other Matters of Minor Importance Taken Up by Both Houses of the Legislature

DENVER, Feb. 18.—Consideration of proposed prohibition legislation was dropped today for a time by the Colorado general assembly and attention was devoted to minor bills. Republican members of both houses caucused upon the matter of framing a legislative program for the remainder of the session. The program is still incomplete and further meetings will be held. Republican senators also caucused upon the bill creating an industrial relations commission but did not complete consideration of the measure.

The Arduous bill forbidding the uttering of publication of statements “having tendency to incite riot or disorder” was passed in the house today on a second reading by a vote of 40 to 14. Although in conditions that prevailed during the recent coal strike were made by speakers during the discussion which at times was bitter.

RHEIMS STILL UNDER PIERCE BOMBARDMENT

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Rheims continues to be bombarded daily by the Germans and hundreds of persons have taken refuge in the immense cellars of the large champagne companies. The cellars also are being used as schools for the children.

GARRISON ASKS GIANT GUNS FOR COAST DEFENSE

Most Vulnerable Spots, He Asserts, Should Be Adequately Protected

WOULD COST \$40,000,000

Urges Immediate Steps to Prepare Nation for Attack From Invader

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Reports of greater range and power than any that could be arrayed against them, were asked for American coast defenses in a report of the army board submitted by Secretary Garrison and made public today by the house appropriations committee. The board advised that the old type 12-inch guns and mortars “are not equal in range and power to major caliber guns.”

The board suggested that wherever it was necessary to construct new works the larger guns should be 16-inch 45-caliber weapons.

Legions of the European war, Mr. Garrison said, had demonstrated that airplanes were absolutely essential for scouting and that automobiles were important in transportation. In a review of the workings of coast defenses, he said:

“It would not only be impracticable to defend with sea-coast fortifications all of the possible landing places upon the coast of the United States, but it has been considered that the country possesses abundant resources for dealing with any force which may set foot upon its shores, if we are fit to organize them and make them ready for use, and that in forcing an enemy to the character of operations involving the transportation of troops and their equipment and supplies, the coast fortifications, enormously increase the magnitude of the task of an enemy attempting to inflict material damage upon the United States over what it would be if such damage could be inflicted by means of a raid of fighting ships alone.”

Report of Military Board

The board's report said in part: “After full consideration of the question presented by the secretary of war, the board finds:—That the old type 12-inch guns and mortars are not equal in range and power to major-caliber guns affixed, that by such minor changes in the carriage of the old type 12-inch guns present equipped as will permit operation of 15 degrees, and the provision of a certain proportion of lighter projectiles of approximately 100 pounds weight, an effective range of about 10,000 yards can be given these guns, and we believe that these changes should be made.”

“That the great majority of our 12-inch guns with certain slight changes when they have been ordered, and by the fitting of a portion of the projectiles of lighter weight than the heaviest now furnished, are suitable in power and range to meet any that may not be brought against them.”

At a policy should be adopted of trading this annual appropriation for such modernization of fortifications as will result in keeping pace with the improvement in armament of the invader.

Use Old Guns on Seaside Lines

That the 12-inch guns should be held in reserve for use as a last resort, when practicable and desirable as a permanent line of defense.

GERMANY ADVISES U. S. TO KEEP SHIPS OUT OF WAR ZONE; NOT RESPONSIBLE

Reply to American Note Friendly, but Firm; Will Make No Concessions to Neutrals

Danger of Complications Increased by Tone of Communication; Gravity of the Struggle With England Forces Nation to Adopt Drastic Procedure, Says Message

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Germany's reply to the American note of warning against any attacks on American vessels or lives in the new sea zones of war served to increase rather than to diminish the concern of officials of the United States government over possible complications, though the friendly tone of the communication made a favorable impression and gave some hope that an understanding for the protection of neutrals might yet be obtained.

Officials were apprehensive over the formal statement in the note that Germany disclaimed all responsibility for what might happen to neutral vessels venturing in the danger areas. The additional warning, too, that mines would be laid by Germany in the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland was regarded by them not only as menacing to ships carrying legitimate cargoes, but as likely to add further to the interruptions which American commerce has suffered since the outbreak of the war.

That the United States is looking for a removal of some of the causes of the present complication in the forthcoming answer from England to the American note concerning the mine use of flags, was intimated in some official quarters. It was pointed out that if categorical assurances were given by Great Britain and her allies that none of their vessels would be permitted to fly the American flag, the safety of American vessels in the war zones would be guaranteed and German submarines would be obliged to visit and search neutral vessels for contraband before destroying them as prizes.

Other neutrals apprehensive. Other neutral states, especially Holland and the Scandinavian countries, also are apprehensive concerning the situation and have consulted the United States, it became known today. While there is no understanding implying joint action if any neutral vessels are sunk, the Washington government has made it plain that it is in accord with the steps already taken by other neutral powers, copies of their notes and representations having been furnished to officials here.

GERMAN REPLY

The text of the German government's reply to the American note follows:—The imperial government has examined the communication from the United States government in the same spirit of good will and friendship by which the communications appear to have been dictated. The imperial government is in accord with the United States government that for both parties it is in a high degree desirable to avoid misunderstandings which might arise from measures announced by the German admiralty and to provide against the occurrence of incidents which might trouble the friendly relations which so far happily exist between the two governments.

With regard to the assuring of these friendly relations the German government believes that it may all the more reckon on a full understanding with the United States, as the procedure announced by the German admiralty, which was fully founded in the note of the fourth instant, is in no way directed against legitimate commerce or legitimate shipping of neutrals, but represents clearly a measure of self-defense imposed on Germany by her vital interests against England's method of warfare, which is contrary to international law, and which so far no protest by neutrals has succeeded in bringing back to the generally recognized principles of law as existing before the outbreak of war.

How Things Now Stand

In order to exclude all doubt regarding these cardinal points, the German government once more begs leave to state how things stand. Until now Germany has scrupulously observed valid international rules regarding naval warfare. At the very beginning of the war Germany immediately agreed to the proposal of the American government to ratify the new declaration of London and took over its contents unaltered and without formal obligation into her prize law.

The German government has observed these rules, even when they were diametrically opposed to her military interests. For instance, Germany allowed the transportation of provisions to England from Denmark until today, though she was well able by her sea forces to prevent it. In contradiction to this attitude, England has not even hesitated at a general infringement of international law by such means as she could paralyze the postal communication of Germany with neutrals. The German government will be the less obliged to agree into details as these are put down upon the American side as the British government dated December 22 as the first of her war measures experience.

Plan to Steer Nation

All three governments have been made as has been admitted in order to cut off all supplies from Germany and thereby starve her peaceful civil population—a procedure contrary to all humanitarian principles. Neutrals have been unable to prevent the interruption of their commerce with Germany.

It was said that not only is it probable that German submarines would carefully avoid interference with any American ships, but that they would also refrain from attacking a ship of the big transatlantic liner class, if they were under way, or if they were at anchor in a port. These ships, it was said, would be escorted by British warships and their entire voyage would be under British protection.

It was also said that the German government would not only refrain from attacking a ship of the big transatlantic liner class, but that they would also refrain from attacking a ship of the big transatlantic liner class, if they were under way, or if they were at anchor in a port. These ships, it was said, would be escorted by British warships and their entire voyage would be under British protection.

CHILDS

We have just received samples of ladies' spring

Coats, Suits, Dresses and Skirts

Now on sale at sample prices

125 S. Tejon

LONDONERS HAVE NO FEAR FOR THE ZEPPELIN; NO COURTS THIS SPRING

King Is Hard at Work Every Day in Khaki Suit, While Queen Mary Needs More Exercise; Cost of Living Becoming Dearer Every Day in London

By PHILIP EVERETT
LONDON, Feb. 20.—Londoners are no more afraid of Zeppelins than are the Parisians, less than ever now that the last raid has shown us how comparatively powerless are these much advertised German machines. If we think of them at all it is rather with a fear that after all they may not be allowed to see them, which would certainly be a disappointment after these many months of enforced darkness.

In official circles, however, an air raid is still considered almost certain and expectedly does Lord Kitchener, who shall wake up to find them dropping their missiles of death upon just and unjust alike.

As a result of this conviction on the part of our military dictator there will be no courts held at Buckingham palace this spring, for the Germans would be almost certain to use such an opportunity to present themselves to royalty.

London tradesmen are consequently very much disappointed, the more so as it was said long ago that King George was quite determined at least two courts should be held.

Queen Grows Stout.
It is becoming quite evident that in spite of the war Queen Mary continues to grow stouter, to the despair of herself and her physicians alike. The latter have repeatedly advocated physical exercise and sport, but it seems impossible to find any form of exercise which appeals to the queen. Golf is out of the question, for she cannot bear walking; she has absolutely refused to take to horseback riding and immediately put her foot down when it was suggested that she might use a dummy hunt in the privacy of her own apartments.

A trip to Marlborough or Karisbad would undoubtedly do the queen a world of ordinary good, and in ordinary circumstances she would probably consent to go, though she hates continental visits. But the war, of course, makes any German or Austrian health resort appear as remote as our neighboring planets.

No Art Exhibition.
Among the comparatively few things which the war has done to do with art is the annual exhibition at the Academy of Arts. As a matter of fact, practically all our young artists are away at the front and an officer said rather wistfully the other day that most of them are proving better fighters than artists.

While German illustrated papers are full of sketches sent home by artists working with the colors, we have not seen a single sketch of this kind in London, a fact which is unquestionably due to Lord Kitchener's dislike of letting his boys see anything which they could possibly use as a model.

It is now a well settled fact that the king and queen have been a long time in the making of a royal couple, and it is not until the people of the future are well settled in the land that the king and queen will be able to do a great deal to heal the still existing breach between the various parties.

The king of the visit is said to have originated with Queen Mary, who has always been exceedingly popular in Ireland, and when she saw that the king was not in the habit of visiting that island she was the only royal personage who ever left the royal residence to visit Ireland.

King Is Hard at Work.
The king has been so busy with his work that he has not had time to visit his subjects, and he has only a few hours

too short to witness the first Zeppelin raid on this country. King George is working harder than ever.

It is no exaggeration to say that from the moment the king appears, as a rule, dressed in khaki, at the breakfast table at six in the morning, he has not a single moment he may call his own. He insists on being kept informed on everything which is going on. He anxiously awaits the information of a number of other European countries in the war. Machinations on the part of Germans in all parts of the world, of which the public never hears, are constantly reported to the king by secret agents. Spain is being watched very closely, as are also the Scandinavian countries.

The strange errand which took the queen of Sweden to Berlin, ostensibly on a visit to the German empress, would amaze the world were it to become known.

King George is fully aware of the reasons which stayed Roumania's hand and kept her from achieving her long cherished ambitions in Transylvania, and these are entirely different from any reasons given in the press.

In nothing more, however, has King George taken a greater interest than in Lord Kitchener's brilliant plan by which it is hoped to bring Germany to her knees or at least drive her out of Belgium before three months have passed. But of this nothing can be said at present.

H. C. of L. Hits London.
Naturally the war has made living in England dearer than ever, though we have the consolation that we are faring better than Germany. Taxes, of course, have gone up considerably, but they are by no means heavier than the English people can bear. As for food it is enough to say that while prices have risen, there is no scarcity of any kind of food and every imaginable article of luxury is to be had in London if you are willing to pay the price.

In cases it cannot be concealed, however, that shortsightedness or too great cautiousness on the part of the government is to blame for the sharp rise in the price of some of the necessities of life. Bacon, for instance, has gone up to a price hitherto unheard of.

We get most of this article from Denmark and one of the greatest Danish importers tells me that the rise is entirely due to the obstacles the government has placed in the way of imports of American corn to Denmark. The object of course, was to prevent the corn from being exported from Denmark to Germany, but the result has been that Danish farmers have been obliged to kill thousands of cows and working pigs, which in the ordinary course of business would have reached England in the shape of bacon. Now our breakfast table is suffering.

Threatening Letters to Writer.
Appropos of Denmark, the writer is the London correspondent of the largest Copenhagen daily and as my cables rather frequently have differed from German official versions of the events of the war and as the Copenhagen paper is widely read in America, I am daily adding to a large collection of threatening letters which give a very interesting insight into the mind of the German people.

Many of these letters, which are being forwarded to me from my Copenhagen friends, are written by German officers of high rank though most are anonymous and threaten me with instant death. The moment Germans are in London on business if some patriotic German living here that he found willing to move out to me the punishment I deserve.

If, therefore, some week this cable should not arrive, it will be because I have paid the price of telling the unpleasant to German ears.

In the meantime I am not being any sleep over the matter, but if I ever get a letter from a sufficiently interested person I shall not be without my contents from my American readers.

KUSKOKWIM RIVER IN ALASKA TO OPEN UP A GREAT AREA

Second Greatest Stream in Far North Just Charted by U. S. Surveyors

By SIDNEY ESPEY.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—With the government committed to the construction of a \$35,000,000 railroad in Alaska—a land whose wonderful resources are just beginning to be appreciated—the nation which acquired it in 1867 has unusual interest in the announcement from the department of commerce of the discovery of a channel into the Kuskokwim river, which opens to commerce the second greatest stream in Alaska.

Secretary Redfield makes the official announcement that a practical navigable channel from the Bering sea into the mouth of the Kuskokwim river has been discovered by Captain Lukens of the coast and geodetic survey. More than 14,000 soundings were taken in the charting of this stream, and the official bulletin issued by the department of commerce is a human interest story of the work accomplished and what it means to the commerce of the extreme northwest of the United States.

"The Kuskokwim is the second greatest river in Alaska," says the announcement of the department of commerce. "It is nine miles wide at its mouth and navigable for 600 miles inland. The great submerged flat of the delta of this river extends 100 miles to sea, and it was through this uncharted delta that the surveying steamer Yukon made the discovery of the channel which means so much to the commerce of that section of Alaska."

One of Three Great Rivers.
"The Kuskokwim is one of the three great Alaskan rivers emptying into the Bering sea, which has been opened to commerce as a result of the charting operations of the coast and geodetic survey. The mouth of the Yukon was surveyed in 1899 and that river soon became one of the greatest commercial arteries of Alaska."

"In 1899 and 1910, Mushagak bay was charted and now the Kuskokwim, by far the most dreaded and unknown of these rivers, will no longer be a menace or a mystery to the navigator who has one of the new charts of its entrance."

"The survey of the Bering sea in the vicinity of the Kuskokwim was started in 1911 and continued the following summer of 1912 and 1913, but it was not until the past field season that a surveying vessel succeeded in tracing and charting channels through the great area of the submerged mud flats which make up the delta of the Kuskokwim."

"In making the survey, Captain Lukens reported he took 14,256 soundings, covering an area of 100 square miles. This in itself is quite an achievement when considering in connection with the customary bad weather in Alaska and the fact that in some instances it was necessary to locate soundings by observation of mountain peaks more than 60 miles distant. The whole working season was confined to 83 days, and in July alone 28% of these days were lost on account of the weather being either bad or not sufficiently clear to see the distant surveying marks."

Opens Up New Country.
"When the coast and geodetic survey chart showing the newly discovered channel is issued it will be possible for steamship companies to send vessels to the Kuskokwim and thus initiate the development of the latent mining, fishing and agricultural resources of that region. The Kuskokwim valley covers many thousands of square miles, and no one can predict what this virgin territory may develop when it is thoroughly prospected, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that the near future will see the Kuskokwim river of commercial importance comparable with that of Yukon."

The announcement says that Kuskokwim territory contains mineral lands of great value, the successful development of which has awaited only a reliable means of transportation such as the new channel.

"Like other large rivers in this part of Alaska, the Kuskokwim has a large salmon run. Captain Lukens states that now reliable transportation is at hand the canning companies are arranging to extend their operations into this region, but that the extent of this industry cannot be found until after a year of actual fishing."

THE BATTLE FRONT

Petrograd, Russia, Feb. 20, via London.
The number of head and arm wounds of the men at the front is enormous, for men in trenches expose only their heads and arms. Many hundreds are hit in the head and death does not result from the wound. Occasionally one may see the slightly wounded walk back with heads bound up or arms in slings. Motor trucks loaded with wounded men along the roads leading back from the front. Perhaps forty per cent of the wounded are back on the firing line after three months' care and rest in a hospital. It all depends on a man's health and blood. If the blood is pure and good, the soldier gets the first aid, proper treatment and his wounds heal by first intention.

Good blood is everything to every man. It means fresh, strong nerves, good digestion, good circulation. Those who have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery have marvel at the way it checks blood diseases. See a man today with skin all broken out, see him a few weeks later after using the Discovery his skin is all cleared up, eyes bright and he is contented with himself.

The foundation of good health is good blood. Are you pale? Are you weak? Are you no longer ambitious or energetic? Have you pimples or boils? Do you suffer from headache, low spirits? Then you are suffering from blood impurities. A blood is thin, lacking in healthy strength, living, nourishing. Then your blood is impure and your liver is bogged up in its task of clearing the blood from the poisons accumulated.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a powerful remedy that will restore to you rich, healthy, living blood, a remedy proved by experience (in tablet or liquid form). It is a blood-purifying extract of roots from our forests, known in America as blood-cleansing, and it is the best remedy for blood diseases.

"TIZ" FOR SORE, TIRED FEET AH!

"TIZ" is grand for aching, swollen, sweaty, calloused feet or corns



Ah! what relief. No more tired feet; no more burning feet; no more swollen, aching, sweaty feet. No more soreness in corns, callouses, bunions. No matter what ails your feet or what under the sun you've tried with "TIZ" is the only remedy that draws out all the poisonous exudations which put up the TIZ. TIZ cures your foot trouble so you'll never limp or draw up your face in pain. Your shoes won't seem tight and your feet will never, never hurt or get sore and swollen. Think of it, no more foot misery, no more agony from corns, callouses or bunions.

Get a 25-cent box at any drug store or department store and get instant relief. Wear smaller shoes. Just one try "TIZ." Get a whole year's foot comfort for only 25 cents. Think of it. Adv.

The new channel now promises. That the "ultimate consumers" of the United States may some day enjoy reindeer meat shipped from this section is the virtual promise held out in the following paragraph of Secretary Redfield's announcement regarding the Kuskokwim:

Great Grazing District.

"Contiguous to the Kuskokwim valley there are many thousands of square miles suitable for reindeer grazing." Captain Lukens reports that already the small Alaskan government herd has grown until now there are about 6,000 reindeer in this vicinity. He says that the cost of raising reindeer is very small. Three men can take care of 1,000. The animals subsist on the country the year round. Even in the winter, when the ground is covered with snow, no extra feed is required. The meat of the reindeer is comparable with that of our western beef. Even with a small market afforded at present, the native herd owners are becoming prosperous and now, that better transportation is promised by ships that will use the new channel there is every reason to believe this country will furnish many thousands of pounds of this excellent meat for shipment to the United States.

"Like other large rivers in this part of Alaska, the Kuskokwim has a large salmon run. Captain Lukens states that now reliable transportation is at hand the canning companies are arranging to extend their operations into this region, but that the extent of this industry cannot be found until after a year of actual fishing."

AMERICAN RED CROSS IS OPERATING AT NICE

NICE, Feb. 20.—The American Red Cross hospital here occupies a villa about 100 yards from the sea, with 34 beds, all endowed for the duration of the war. It is in the charge of a French military surgeon, but the operator's room is in the care of an American doctor, and the nurses are all American women. American women have also organized a workshop where they spend the greater part of each day knitting warm clothing and patching worn garments for convalescent soldiers about to return to the front.

NEM CANCER SERUM SOON TO BE ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The results of the work of nearly a year by physicians, surgeons and laboratory staff of the General Memorial hospital of this city, tending to show the success of a new cancer serum, are expected to be published soon in an official report of the medical board of the institution, according to announcement made here.

Announcement forecast this report as one of the most important contributions to science emanating from the medical profession in this country.

James Douglas gave a large sum of money in addition to a very considerable amount of radium to be devoted to the treatment of cancer.

The serum is used by injection. The cancerous growths break down, disintegrate and disappear, it is asserted.



REPRESENTATIVE FRANK CLARK

MILITARY ACTIVITY ON BRITISH COAST

Will Not Be Unprotected for Go. War Raids in Future, Says War Office

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The battered and torn east coast of England unprotected till nearly two innocents were killed, is now an unbroken line of military activity. From the mouth of the Thames to Harlepool no foot of land is unprotected, no community is without its aerial lookouts.

At Yarmouth aviation sheds have sprung up like mushrooms. The great patches of grass where fishermen for centuries have spread their nets to dry is now a Hampstead plain. And there are similar aviation quarters elsewhere. At nightfall the great doors of these sheds swing open and no less than 300 machines rise over the sea and keep eyes turned and ears pointed in the directions of Heligoland and Cuxhaven.

On shore army units and motor-cycles speed up and down the coast, each machine with a regular beat to patrol. The coast patrols of ordinary times have been augmented and these men tramp the sands for sight or sound of air craft. I saw 20 of these machines, apparently just out of the factory, going through Colchester in the direction of Yarmouth.

Sandringham, the country home of the king and queen, is exhaustively protected, so far as protection against aerial attack is possible. Their majesties have been induced in mimic attacks to ascertain the chances of being hit by the German flyers. One day last week a British flyer, ascended to a height of about one and a half miles and practiced at dropping small bags of flour, to represent bombs, on the castle. From this height, with a strong wind blowing and a weapon necessarily light to preclude actual damage, the nearest he could come to the castle was two miles. This was highly gratifying to their majesties, who, to their intimates, have made no effort to conceal their fear of the air raids.

BERLIN SAYS ALLIES FAIL TO BREAK LINES

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—(By wireless to Sayville.)—The official statement given out today by the German army headquarters says:

"In the western theater of the war: Strong French forces yesterday attacked the German positions in the Champagne region to the north of Perthes and to the north of Lesmeulles. All attempts to break through the German lines, however, failed. In some places the enemy entered into the advanced German trenches where fighting still continues. Otherwise the enemy was repulsed and suffered heavy losses."

"To the north of Verdun a French attack also was repulsed. Near Combray preparations for renewed French attacks were made by violent artillery bombardment."

"Fighting still continues in the Vosges. The Germans stormed the enemy's main positions of two kilometers on the heights to the west of Sulzern and also on Reichsackerkopf, to the west of Muenster. A battle for possession of the height to the north of Muelbach is going on. Metzlerland and Sandernach have been occupied by the Germans after a battle."

"In the eastern area to the northwest of Grodno, and to the north of Suwalki there has been no important changes."

"To the southeast of Kolno the enemy has been driven back into his advanced position of Lomza."

"South of Mysyniec, northeast of Przasnys and east of Radom, there have been engagements of a local character. From the south of the Vistula there is nothing new to report."

COAST COURT UPHOLDS PUBLIC WATER RIGHTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The state supreme court, in a decision handed down here, ruled that irrigation water diverted from a river for public benefit may not be curtailed by an upper riparian owner who has permitted his right to lapse.

Give Your Blood The Vital Spark

Drive Out Impurities and Make the Skin Smooth and Clear.



Poisons in the blood, so undermine the health as to leave the system in a low state of resistance. But use S. & S. for a brief time and you flare up the vital spark of blood vigor. It sweeps its way all through the body, dissolves rheumatism, relieves catarrhal congestion, clears the throat and bronchial tubes, rids up all skin eruptions, enables the kidneys, liver, bladder and lungs to work promptly and effectively in carrying impurities out of the circulation. S. & S. is the best known medicine for the blood and has the endorsement of a host of people. They know it is harmless to the stomach and experience has shown that it accomplishes all that was ever desired of mercury, iodine or potash, arsenic and other destructive materials.

Get a bottle of S. & S. today at any drug store. Read the important facts about it and the bottle. It tells of the work being done by a famous medical gentleman, with skin and body that have proved of wonderful value to those suffering with blood impurities. For a special service to the blood, S. & S. is the best known medicine for the blood and has the endorsement of a host of people. They know it is harmless to the stomach and experience has shown that it accomplishes all that was ever desired of mercury, iodine or potash, arsenic and other destructive materials.

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Wilbur's NEW SPRING HATS

This Week We Feature
At the popular \$5 price, in an assortment that includes something sure to please every woman who sees them. Those who are in the habit of paying \$7.50 to \$10.00 will have no trouble choosing from these, as in quality, style and value they are fully the equals of the average hats at those prices. Dozens of advance spring styles from which to choose at

\$5.00 Each

EVERY EXPRESS BRINGS NEW SUITS, DRESSES, COATS AND WAISTS FOR SPRING, and early buyers are making selections with pleasure and satisfaction. Popular priced lines of suits, dresses and coats are particularly well assorted even at this early date, and we would be pleased to have you look through at any time if at all interested.

See window displays.
Store closed Washington's Birthday.

PLAN FOR ANNIVERSARY OF SHAKESPEARE MADE

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The three hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's death in 1616 will be celebrated all over this country. It plans outlined under the auspices of the festival committee of the local drama league are carried out. The purpose is to give pageants and processions illustrating Shakespeare's plays in many cities and towns. Leading actresses and actors will form a stock company and tour the country in those plays.

"GEN." KELLY FIRED OUT BY MIGRATORY WORKERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—"General" John Kelly, who served six months for vagrancy in a Sacramento jail last year after his so-called "army of the unemployed" had been disbanded there, was ordered to leave the hall where the national convention of Migratory Workers of the World was in session. A resolution adopted by the convention urged the repeal of vagrancy laws.



MADAME DISCUPOV

CHOICE OF THE HOUSE

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Kuppenheimer
Alfred Benjamin or
Clothcraft Makes
Blues and Blacks
Included

YOUR CHOICE
OF ANY
SUIT OR OVERCOAT

\$15

Choice of any Winter
Suit or Overcoat, for-
merly priced at \$22.50,
\$25, \$27.50 and above.

Rocky Mountain

Kaiser Praises Men Who Won Victory in East Prussia

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—(By Wireless to London)—Emperor William, in a telegram to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, advising him of the East Prussian victory, emphasizes how, under the emperor's own eyes, the bodies of new troops behaved as admirably as the old eastern troops. Neither the fierce cold, the deep snow, the bottomless roads, nor the tenacity of the enemy were able to check their victorious course, the emperor says. He reports that the German losses fortunately were small.

The emperor mentions especially the brilliant direction of the operations and concludes by saying: "My joy was tempered by the sight of that one time so flourishing region which for long weeks has been in the hands of an enemy without human feelings. The enemy has in senseless fury destroyed during his flight almost the last house. Our beautiful Mazurian country is a wilderness. What cannot be replaced has been lost, but I know myself to be one with every German when I solemnly promise that everything within human power shall be done to create anew fresh life from the ruins."

AUSTRO-HUNGARIANS REOCCUPY CZERNOWITZ

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Occupation of Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, by Austro-Hungarian forces was officially announced in a Vienna foreign office dispatch received tonight by the Austro-Hungarian embassy here.

The message said: "Austro-Hungarian troops occupied Czernowitz and were greeted with great enthusiasm by the population."

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to the London Evening News from a town on the battle front in Galicia says: "The Russian evacuated Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, after midnight, in good order. They had destroyed the bridges this morning."

"The enemy's patrols, consisting of Austrians, Hungarians and Germans, arrived a short time later. They were given a mixed reception by the inhabitants of the city."

Final Cleanup

As we will move next week to our new location, and everything in our stores at greater bargains than ever before.

25 Suits, \$7.50 to \$10.00 values \$5.00
30 Suits, \$12.50 to \$15.00 values \$7.50

All our Pants at very low prices. Gents' Furnishings of all descriptions, whatever is left, including Overalls or Jumpers, for less than cost.

All Winter Overcoats less than cost. Big bargains in Watches and Diamonds, or anything in Jewelry line.

W.K. Myers

730 E. Harrison, to
22 E. 1st

CARRANZA FORCES STILL HOLD CAPITAL

American Consul Agent
Fuebia Had Narrow Escape
From Execution

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Reports of the evacuation of Mexico City by the Carranza forces were discredited late today when a dispatch, dated last night, was received at the state department from the Brazilian minister in the Mexican capital making no mention of a change in the situation there. Earlier in the day officials received through border sources what they considered an authentic report that General Obregon had withdrawn from Mexico City, which had again been occupied by Zapata troops.

The advance of Villa troops to the west coast was described and the fact that they are now menacing Mazatlan, announced in a long report on the fighting in that region during the past few weeks, given out tonight by the state department.

Further information concerning the execution of General Dosal, who was shot by the Mazatlan authorities on the night of January 24, came to the department today. General Dosal, who made many friends among the Americans during the occupation of Vera Cruz, was accused of surrendering the city of Tepic without cause, of using public money and of giving arms to the enemy. He denied all charges, the report said, and claimed that his only offense had been refusal to force Mazatlan currency on the people of Tepic. Americans raised a purse to bury the general and relieve his destitute widow and children.

American Has Close Call.
How W. O. Jenkins, consular agent of the United States at Puebla, Mexico, was confronted by a firing squad of Carranza troops who were about to execute him when he was saved by the timely arrival of an officer, is revealed in a long report just received by the state department.

Details of the affair became known today, together with the fact that strong representations on the subject, yet unanswered, were promptly made to General Carranza. The United States government demanded the punishment of those who had threatened the consular agent.

Mr. Jenkins, who has extensive property in Mexico, was first arrested when the Zapata forces were in control of the city. When the Carranza forces subsequently entered, a sergeant and several Carranza soldiers claimed that there had been firing from his house. Later he was released only to be re-arrested, the report said, clubbed with pistols and taken to barracks where he was stood up for execution. Just in time, a Carranza officer rode by and when Jenkins protested that he was an American consular agent, the officer ordered that he be taken before General Obregon. While the latter released Jenkins and apologized for the conduct of his subordinates, the state department pursued the matter with a request for the punishment of the guilty.

Austrians on Snowshoes Harass the Russians

LONDON, Feb. 18.—(Friday)—A dispatch from Roumania to the Daily Mail gives details of the Russian withdrawal from Czernowitz and southern Bukovina as received from a Russian staff officer who said:

"The Austrian forces were overwhelmingly superior, but skillful generalship enabled the Russians to escape without heavy losses. The Russians, in retreat, followed the mountain paths and back roads, which in some places were blocked with four feet of snow."

"The Russian rear was constantly harassed by Austrian Tyrolean troops on snowshoes, who gained the mountain summits and rolled great masses of rocks on the Russians, and they kept up constant sharpshooting as well."

"Other Austrian detachments worked around on the flanks of the retreating Russians. They followed across the roads and wrecked bridges, making progress much more difficult."

ROBBERS GET EMPTY
EXPRESS SAFE AS LOOT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Jacksonville Express of the Seaboard Air-line railway was boarded tonight at Alexandria, Va., by two robbers who after bidding and ransacking the express, made good their escape at Alexandria, three miles beyond, and escaped.

Express company officials here said there was nothing in the safe.

BANKER ROBBED WITHIN 40 FEET OF POLICE STATION

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Two men tonight held up Henry R. Patterson, 38, in his private bank 40 feet from the Third precinct police station, and made good their escape. Patterson, 38, was robbed of money and jewelry.

The robbery occurred at 11:30 p.m. at the Patterson bank, 111 N. Dearborn street. Patterson, 38, was alone in the bank when he was robbed. The robbers, who were wearing masks, entered the bank through the rear door and made their way to the vault. Patterson, who was alone in the bank, was forced to open the vault. The robbers took \$1,000 in cash and jewelry. Patterson was not hurt.

GERMANY GETS LITTLE SUCCESS FOR A WHILE

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—(Friday)—No outrage involving the greatest peril of Europe seems from the anti-peaceful relations between America and Germany. The Times in an editorial says that the destruction of the Lusitania ship of which would be a great blow to the German cause.

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SHIP BILL SENT TO CONFERENCE

MEASURE PRACTICALLY
DEAD ISSUE NOW

Both Factions Reach "Gentlemen's Agreement," Take Up Appropriation Affairs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Blocked in their efforts to get the house ship-bill passed, the Democrats and Republicans agreed today to take up appropriation bills, and sent the shipping measure to conference until February 27, when it must take its chances of being filibustered to its death on March 4.

Republican senators entered into a "gentlemen's agreement" with Democratic leaders to let the house bill go to conference on condition that appropriation bills be passed within the next 10 days in order to avoid an extra session of congress. The Democrats, it was reported, agreed to a reasonable cut in the rivers and harbors appropriation bill and the Republicans in turn gave assurances that they would not filibuster against any appropriation measures. Democrats further agreed that when the ship-bill comes out of conference, if any agreement on it ever is reached, the Republicans will be given an opportunity to "renew" their fight against it.

Finally Reached Agreement.
The compact which broke the long struggle was reached late in the day. Administration leaders maintained that it was the best they could possibly hope for under the circumstances, and Republican senators insisted that the action meant the bill was dead. All senators seemed to agree that there would be no extra session.

When the time came to put the agreement into operation, revolting Democrats and other senators opposed letting the bill go to conference until votes could be had on their amendments. There was a flood of oratory and a long series of roll calls, and all amendments were voted down.

Senator Hitchcock then renewed his amendment to prevent the exportation of munitions of war to belligerent nations. This was tabled by a vote of 51 to 36. An amendment by Senator O'Gorman to prohibit purchase of belligerent ships was tabled, 45 to 43; one by Senator William Alden Smith, to create a commission to study the problem of ocean transportation, was tabled, 52 to 31; and one by Senator Pinckney to prevent government ships plying between the United States and belligerent ports, met a like fate.

Another amendment by Senator Pinckney to authorize the president to expend \$30,000,000 to construct ships in American shipyards and to operate them outside of the war zone, also was defeated. The Fletcher motion to send the bill to conference then prevailed without a dissenting vote.

Conferees appointed were Senators Fletcher, Randall, Martin, Simmons, Nelson, Burton and Crawford. Senator Martin announced that tomorrow he would move to take up the legislative appropriation bill.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" Whenever you feel a cold coming on, think of the full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. Grove on box. 25c.

LONDON PAPERS SAY GERMAN NOTE IS AN INSULT TO THE U. S.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—(Friday)—The London morning newspapers comment in strong terms on Germany's reply to the note of the United States concerning Germany's sea war zone. They especially resent Germany's claim that the United States government should not permit American arms and ammunition to reach the allies. They concluded in answer to Germany's suggestion that American warships convey American food ships to Germany that such convoys would not safeguard the vessels from attacking mines.

The Morning Post in an editorial says these are somewhat indigestible propositions to set before a proud and great nation.

The Daily Chronicle, asserting that the Lusitania in the past 10 years has been the subject of more than 100 inquiries into the circumstances of her sinking, says that the German government is not doing much to help the cause of the Allies. It says that the German government is not doing much to help the cause of the Allies.

ROOSEVELT STRIKE PROBE UNDER WAY

State's Toll of Attack by
Deputy Sheriffs, Who
"Shot to Kill"

ROOSEVELT, N. J., Feb. 18.—A special committee appointed by the New Jersey assembly to investigate conditions surrounding a recent strike of chemical workers in which a score of strikers were shot by deputies, now under indictment, began hearings here today. Prior to the session, the committee made an inspection of the exterior of the Williams and Clark and Liebig plants, in which the strike occurred.

Anthony Blister, one of the strikers, testified concerning events on January 19, the day of the shootings, when a clash occurred between 300 strikers and 60 sheriff's deputies.

Blister said he was standing in a group of 100 men near the Williams and Clark plant when he saw a man jump off the train and head him about. "The boys, about 100 in all," he said, "were shot to kill." Some of the men, while deputies rushed from the plant and shot down the strikers.

Blister said he has lived in this country 23 years, had five children and owned his home. He said he worked at the Liebig plant for seven years. When his wages were reduced from \$3 to \$1.60 a day he said he and his family lived on "prayer" and bread.

Joseph Tykoff, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, testified that an official of one of the plants told him wages were reduced to \$1.60 because there were so many men unemployed and that if the men refused to accept the cut their places could easily be filled.

CAPLAN, WANTED ON DYNAMITING CHARGE, CAUGHT AT SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 18.—David Caplan, wanted by the Los Angeles authorities in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building, was arrested tonight on Bainbridge Island, a few miles from Seattle, according to a telephone message from Walter R. Thayer, manager of the Seattle branch of a national detective bureau.

Thayer telephoned from Port Orchard, county seat of Kitsap county. He said he was leaving with his prisoner immediately for Seattle. The boat upon which they are coming is expected about 1 o'clock tomorrow morning. Thayer said he could give no details of the arrest over the telephone, as the boat was waiting for him.

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50 Pennants 1/2 Price

Colorado College, and High School, Elks and many fancy pennants, medium and large sizes, priced regular 15c to 1.50, today, Art department, 1/2 Price

1.62 Ties and Shirts 89c

Extra good quality cotton crepe ties, monos, cut full large and long, neatly trimmed and bound. Many attractive designs in floral effects and fancy figures in combinations of red, lavender, blue, navy, pink and navy. 1.60 and 1.65 regular, today, 89c

\$1 Royal Wreath Corset 75c

Models 435, 436 and 439, in Royal Wreath corsets, to be discontinued. For average about figures, made of coutil, with free hip and embroidery trim. All sizes, 21 to 33, in these \$1 corsets, today, 75c

7 1/2c Yd

For 1 over full bleached muslin, soft finish and good weight, 10c value—

7 1/2c Yd

For 27-inch bleached outing, in twill only. Good weight, 10c value

19c Yd

For a special lot of 100 pieces warp print taffeta ribbon. All silk, 5 inches wide. All colors. 35c value.

Special Blanket Sale Today

Our entire stock of all sizes and wool finish blankets priced to clean up today. Tans and grays with pink and blue borders. Persian finish, full weight and size, made of all clean cotton containing no shoddy. Note the greatly reduced prices:

1.60 blanket, all sizes, 79c, today
1.25 blanket, all sizes, 79c, today
1.50 blanket, all sizes, 79c, today
1.75 blanket, all sizes, 79c, today
2.00 blanket, all sizes, 79c, today
2.25 blanket, all sizes, 79c, today
2.50 blanket, all sizes, 79c, today
2.75 blanket, all sizes, 79c, today
3.00 blanket, all sizes, 79c, today
3.25 blanket, all sizes, 79c, today

1.98

For choice of our entire stock of mid-winter styles 21 to choose from All colors Regular up to \$10

All Winter Millinery to Go

4 only, trimmed hats, special to close:
1 hat, 13.00 regular, black velvet, at \$1
1 hat, 15.00 regular, black velvet, at \$1
2 hats, 6.50 regular, black velvet, at \$1

2.98 Child's Hats 10c

25 children's hats, selling regular from 1.50 to 2.50. All colors and fabrics, today, 10c

Untrimmed Shapes 10c

1 lot of 50 untrimmed shapes, of bright finish felt, a few plushes and velvets, in black and colors. Chape, today, 10c

15c Turkish Towels 10c

25 dozen extra heavy unbleached bath towels, with fringe ends, full 18x36 inches, 15c value, today, 10c

ARTIST AND GERMAN NEWSPAPER COMMENT

EDWARD GREY TO THE UNITED STATES
SHIPPING PROTEST IS GIVEN HEARTY APPROVAL IN AN EDITORIAL IN THE TIMES WHICH SAYS:

"It is a powerful defense of the British position, founded upon those arguments of law and fact which appeal with particular force to American minds as to our own. It comes appropriately on a day when Germany boasts her intention to trample all laws and customs of the sea under her feet."

THE ALLEGED HUMORISTS

"Why that rich old fool doesn't know his lying." "True, but his relatives feel it keenly."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Have you ever thought seriously of marriage, sir?" "Indeed I have, ever since the ceremony."—Boston Transcript.

COFFEE AND ROLL, MY GIRL

"Coffee and rolls, my girl." "One of those iron-heavy, quarter-inch mugs of coffee was pushed over the counter. The fastidious person seemed dazed. He looked under the mug and over it."

"But where is the saucer?" he inquired.

"We don't give no saucers here. If we did some poor body'd come piling in and drink out of the saucer, and we'd lose a lot of our excellent trade."—Saturday News

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ARTIST AND GERMAN NEWSPAPER COMMENT

EDWARD GREY TO THE UNITED STATES
SHIPPING PROTEST IS GIVEN HEARTY APPROVAL IN THE TIMES WHICH SAYS:

"It is a powerful defense of the British position, founded upon those arguments of law and fact which appeal with particular force to American minds as to our own. It comes appropriately on a day when Germany boasts her intention to trample all laws and customs of the sea under her feet."

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Paris of Today Is Calm and Industrious Absinthe Has Gone Forever Is the Belief

Scenes at Hotel Astoria, Formerly Famous Hostelry, Are
Thrilling; Thousands of Wounded Arrive There
Daily; No Artists Ball This Year

By GEORGES DUFRESNE.
(International News Service Special
Dispatch.)

PARIS, Feb. 20.—We are in the carnival season and though it would be too much to say that we are making merry and enjoying ourselves as we did a year ago, we are nevertheless feeling very optimistic and Paris gradually begins to look like her old self. "Tout va bien" has become the usual greeting everywhere among all classes and this in itself, of course, shows where all our thoughts are—with the long line of brave "ploupiou" who are slowly forcing back the Germans with a patience of which we had never believed French soldiers capable.

No Artists Ball.

There will be no "Quatre Arts" ball, of course, this year for all our young artists are at the front and their gay models have become nurses or are knitting mittens and body belts and sleeping helmets for their absent friends and former employers.

But go into the Tuilleries gardens in the lunch hour, and you will find the little maidens munching their bread and chipping as gaily as birds who feel the first breath of spring in the air.

Many of them are wearing the symbol of mourning, many of them are mourning the loss of dear friends, but all are hopeful because they know that France is safe, and they laugh at the fears of the spiked helmets which only a few short months ago brooded like a dreadful nightmare over Paris.

Or cross the Seine, go to the left bank opposite where our national lawmakers rule and you will find the

same cheerfulness, the same optimism. Dignified deputies smilingly submit to informal interviews on a bench on the boulevard and white-bearded senators with the red boutonniere of the Legion of Honor in the buttonhole of the Imperial Prince Albert in Rue de Tournon, who while he wields his razor or whisks around his curling iron recites a new original impromptu poem in honor of the sword.

Absinthe Has Gone.

We have been busy making resolutions since New Year's, partly because we have broken some we made six weeks ago, partly because we must somehow show our gratitude because "tout va bien."

Most of the new resolutions will go the way of the old, but one is definite and irrevocable—we will never again drink absinthe. The official decree, taboos the green curse of France will be made permanent by the French people themselves.

When you American birds of passage come here again, perhaps this summer, for many of us are optimists enough to believe that the Kaiser's back will be broken before then, you will find a new Paris, a calm, industrious and sober Paris. Its appeal you will, however, find just as irresistible as that of the old. The spirit and atmosphere will be the same, though their expressions and manifestations will be more refined.

At present we are perhaps inclined to take ourselves a little too seriously. The Theater Francaise still clings to the drama of strict classicalism; the Opera Comique plays "La Fille du Regiment," French music and patriotic airs and a stern censor watches the



GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG.
Who Has Snubbed the Kaiser.

repertory of the increasing number of music halls.

Hotel Astoria a Hospital.

Of course you remember from last summer the Hotel Astoria, one of the favorite resting places of Americans of wealth. Well, its glory has departed, or rather, it has a new one. The famous barroom where formerly American and French "Jennese dorse" met to exchange cocktails and ideas is now a hospital ward. Among the wounded who are here nursed back to health are several young men belonging to England's proudest families who have been fighting in the ranks.

Now as before the Astoria is one of the centers of life in Paris. Whenever I pass there I see crowds assembled outside waiting for the ambulances which are to bring new wounded from the battlefields of Flanders.

In the afternoon it is very lively outside this headquarters of the British Red Cross. English officers in khaki come and go, ubiquitous boy scouts elbow their way through the crowds. Aristocratic British women in the garb of nurses arrive in their own luxurious motor cars.

In front of the main entrance a little Japanese "bonne," is playing with fair-haired children. She wears patent leather slippers, black trousers instead of skirts, and a blue blouse.

When she catches one of her little charges she kisses the child and on her strange old Mongolian face gleams a sickly yellow smile. Behind one of the big plate glass windows of the Astoria restaurant a wounded English soldier is placidly watching his ally.

This afternoon I visited the hospital, invited by Baroness Le Lasseur, who

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founded it. Inside I found 300 English patients nearly all on the way to recovery. The chief surgeon, Dr. Jarvis, conducted me into the former restaurant facing the Champs Elysees. There are 50 beds here, enormous gilt "lits de luxe." The hall is light and cheerful as are the patients. Side by side you find Englishmen and Scotchmen, Irishmen and Canadians, Australians and Gurkhas. The air is blue with the smoke of cigarettes. The hospital has 30 English and 20 French trained nurses, many of them with names which are famous in history.

Football Player Loses Leg.

In the hotel rooms above are the officers and the more severely wounded. I shall not attempt to describe what I saw. In one room, occupied by three soldiers one man is groaning loudly.

"It is not so much because of pain," Dr. Jarvis whispers to me, "but this man was one of England's most famous football players. You understand."

On the whole, however, the wounds are not as serious as in former wars. Those wounded by rifle bullets recover remarkably quickly. Worse are the shrapnel wounds, but worst of all the wounds caused by shells, which nearly always cause blood poisoning.

MOUTH ORGANS ARE WANTED BY BRITISH

British Tommy Loves to Play
Tunes to Cheer Self
and Fellows

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Whoever is responsible for the equipment of the British troops has made the serious blunder. Not in his fire or ammunition; those are all they should be. But in every soldier's knapsack, besides his field marshal's baton, there should have been a mouth-organ.

Lying in his cold trench, listening to the monotonous scream and roar of the shells overhead, Tommy wants music to cheer him. And as he will tell you, there is no music like the music of the mouth-organ.

It is a soul-stirring instrument, producing in the mouth of the expert a melody something between that of a harmonium and a bagpipe. Every regiment has its mouth-organ virtuoso, who leads the camp sing-songs on his instrument. Usually he announces beforehand what he is going to play, so that there shall be no mistake.

The way of the expert is not easily acquired. First, he gives the organ a rub along his trousers, then moistens it for action.

"Little Gray Home in the West," he says. Sitting down, he hunches his shoulders, puts the instrument to his lips, stares straight in front of him with eyes that see nothing, and blows. How he blows!

At intervals in the music he wraps his left hand round the organ by way of sounding board, or taps his end lightly with his fingers to give it that melodious swell and rhythm that only the expert can produce.

Maybe he stamps one foot to the time or it while his cheeks expand and collapse, his eyes start from his head, and he goes pink behind the ears, while the Germans in the opposite trenches listen entranced.

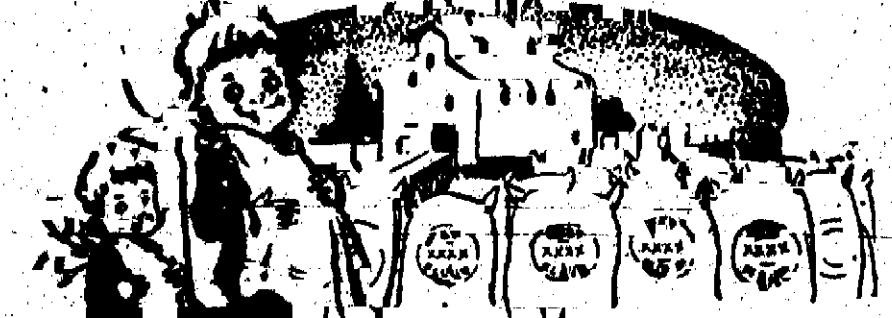
"Have you seen any wounds from dum-dum bullets?" I ask.

"No, never," Dr. Jarvis replies. "I don't believe there are any. Why should anyone deliberately add to the horrors of war? We leave that to our newspapermen," he adds, rather maliciously.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH SAFEGUARDS FOR THE TRAVELING PUBLIC

Passengers on interstate vessels may hereafter drink freely of the water supplies thereon without fear. Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo is sending out today an amendment to the interstate quarantine regulations which prohibits such vessels from serving to their passengers water from the lake or stream over which the vessel is being navigated, unless its purity is assured. The text of the amendment reads as follows:

"Common carriers operating vessels in commerce between the several states and territories or the District of Co-



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humble, for passengers in interstate traffic shall not supply for the use of passengers any water taken from a lake or stream over which the vessel is being navigated unless the same is certified by the United States public health service or the state or municipal health authority within whose jurisdiction it is obtained, as conforming to the bacteriological standard for drinking water promulgated by the Secretary of the treasury under date of October 21, 1914; provided, that water in regard to the safety of which a reasonable doubt exists may be used if the same has been treated in such manner as to render it incapable of conveying disease, and the fact of such treatment is certified by the aforesaid health authority or by the surgeon general of the United States public health authority or his accredited representative."

This is a part of the general scheme which the United States public health service is putting into operation for the protection of the health of the traveling public. Other regulations have been promulgated in the past prohibiting the use of common drinking cups and common towels upon interstate trains and at depots, and requiring the furnishing of pure water to passengers and employees of common carriers, and requiring the posting of warning notices upon receptacles containing impure water at or near railway stations where it might be used for drinking purposes.

Inasmuch as over 18,000,000 people

travel every year on the great lakes alone, these regulations are having a most important effect upon the public health. Not only in that they prevent passengers from contracting disease and carrying it to their homes, there to spread it to other people, but also because such regulations have a decided educational value. As a result of the regulations requiring the certification of water supplied on trains, many of the smaller cities of the United States have made radical improvements which are a necessary preliminary to the issuance of a certificate have demonstrated the fact that many sources of water supply hitherto regarded as above reproach have been found to fall far below the minimum standard of water purity promulgated by Secretary McAdoo on October 21, 1914.

A COLLEGE FABLE

From Judge.
(When in doubt tell the truth.)
"Is it true," demanded the woman's dean sternly, "that you were found smoking cigarettes?"
"Yes," said the girl.
"What explanation have you for your unladylike conduct?"
"I didn't know it would be found out," said the girl.
"The dean's brow relaxed.
"I couldn't give a better reason myself," You are excused."

TYPES OF "GOOD FILIPINOS"



Mrs. Lillie B. Davis, New York society woman, is back from the Philippine Islands, after spending more than a year on the island of Luzon. She is a missionary of social and industrial improvement, and her first mission was to bring a ship's crew there. In America you hear only of the fighting Filipinos, but there are many good ones. They are of various types, and an education and a good home life will make them into good citizens. Mrs. Davis is the first of the 21,000 and a picture of a good Filipino. She is a member of the Y. W. C. A. and is the first woman to return to the States.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1915

PROHIBITION IN 1916

A WASHINGTON dispatch to a Chicago paper tells of elaborate plans made at a recent conference of leaders of the prohibition movement for the campaign of 1916. Unless the next Congress submits a national prohibition amendment to the states before the election, the dries intend to make the question the issue in the presidential campaign. This sounds rather assertive, but the leaders are confident of their strength and believe the time is at hand for a finish fight.

No impartial observer can deny the recent tremendous growth of the anti-saloon sentiment throughout the country, and the vote in the House of Representatives last month has given renewed hope to its adherents. Of course it was a defeat for prohibition, but that was expected, the remarkable thing is that the proposed amendment commanded so much support.

And the liquor interests and their supporters everywhere realize the fact. They know that with another victory like that, they are lost. They are now raising a campaign fund for next year, and the correspondent quoted declares that "at the rate contributions are being pledged they are likely to have a war chest richer than any possessed by the great political parties."

Meanwhile the prohibitionists plan to capture several more states in the present year. Representative Hobson is quoted as saying that the fight will be carried into Florida, Arkansas, Utah, Idaho, South Carolina, Alabama, and probably Michigan and Montana. Iowa is expected to join the prohibition ranks next year, and also Alabama, which now has a dry legislature. There are still a few wet counties in South Carolina, but it is believed that the entire state will soon be in the dry column.

The prohibitionists declare that with these states, or at least five or six of them, added to the present list of fourteen dry states, Congress will give more respectful heed to the question. They argue that congressmen from dry states will naturally be bound to respect the attitude reflected back home. But, however this may be, they intend unless the next Congress submits the amendment to use every effort to make prohibition the issue of the next presidential campaign and to secure pledges from candidates for the nomination. In addition, they will try to elect legislatures which will ratify such an amendment when it is presented to them, and Mr. Hobson predicts that by 1917 there will be at least twenty-five state legislatures ready to take this action.

And the interesting part of it is that he is probably right. Whoever thinks that nation-wide prohibition can be postponed much longer is out of touch with public opinion.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

ALL OFFICIAL reports from the capitals of the belligerent nations insist, when the subject is mentioned, that the war will not end until that particular nation is victorious. That is the sort of feeling that was to be expected in the early months of the struggle, but now that a half year has passed without either side gaining a marked advantage, it is not surprising to learn that in each country peace proposals are being quietly dropped.

A London dispatch tells of a feeling there that October will see an end to hostilities. This comes from no official source but is based on what are regarded as "manifest signs" that Germany is feeling the pinch of the unequal struggle in which she has engaged much more strongly than the outer world has an idea of. High German authorities are said to have admitted in confidential conversations with neutrals that the campaign hitherto has proved to them disappointing. The mass of the German people, however, cling to the idea of the invincibility of their army, and the Kaiser's personal prestige is greater than ever before.

Do not miss this report came from Berlin. It is a word of comfort to the Allies, but it is a word of warning to the neutrals. The terms "Rien" and "German" would be repeated.

The reasonable supposition is that none of the principal nations involved intends to quit as long as it can keep on fighting with any possible chance of a settlement which will leave it at least as well off as it was in the beginning.

Some of them certainly must have abandoned the hope of winning a smashing victory. Austria-Hungary, for instance, is known to be badly discouraged, for its armies have been almost regularly defeated, both by the Russians and the Serbs, and its economic conditions are worse than those of any other country involved except Belgium. It is safe to say that Austria would quit today if it could be assured of the preservation of its territorial integrity.

Russia also might be willing to make peace at an early date on a basis of restoring the status quo which prevailed before the war began. But the situation is very different with respect to Germany, Great Britain and France, and also as to Belgium. Fundamentally this war is a struggle between Great Britain and Germany for the domination of Europe, and unless both become exhausted and are forced to compromise their differences, each will fight to the last man.

England's situation is especially critical, for if Germany wins a decisive victory it certainly means the end of the British empire. The Germans, on the other hand, are convinced that their defeat would mean the permanent destruction of their foreign commerce, and even the end of their effort to rank as a first-class sea power. As to France, she will be content to maintain her territorial integrity, and, in the event of victory, indemnify for the devastation wrought in her northern provinces.

But, after all, there is no telling what state of mind may prevail when each side has been soundly thrashed by the other. All of them may be glad to quit with honors even.

OPEN PARLIAMENT

[All letters intended for the Open Parliament must bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Controversial letters will not be published without the signature of the writer. Communications for this department should be limited to 400 words and should be free from personalities. Religious controversies cannot be conducted in this column.]

A PROTEST

To the Editor of The Gazette:
 Of course no one ever called Abraham Lincoln a demagogue. It is quite unthinkable that anyone ever called Harriet Beecher Stowe a muckraker. No anti-slavery newspaper was ever called "yellow." Undoubtedly, the above along with Wendell Phillips, John Brown, etc., bowed in silent, meek submission to the will of the sacred court which gave the Dred Scott decision. How is it possible for one who lived in Lincoln's time to be lacking in sympathy for those who today are struggling to free themselves from the tyranny and oppression of crooked business, too often upheld by the judiciary?

The above is respectfully submitted for the consideration of Judge John P. Phillips of Kansas City. I would like to ask him why it was necessary, after delivering so fine a eulogy on the life and character of Lincoln to give such an uncalled-for slam to Socialism. I notice that when judges such as he and William H. Taft talk in that strain they never mention the New Haven railroad case, the case of the Union railroad, the Illinois Central case of some few years ago, or any of the numerous disclosures, beside which a lumbering cheese smells sweet as the flowers in May.

Take a peep into that looking glass yourself, judge. Try to induce some of your fellow judges to take a peep also and see if it will show wherein your own judicial decisions have furnished some real muck for the muckraker to make. As Jesus was condemned by corrupt judges on the charge that he stirred up the people, as Lincoln was reviled by the slave-owning aristocracy and its subservient judiciary, so today the tyrants who thrive in the blood tears and anguish of toiling multitudes of little children, homeless women and despairing men readily find judges to shout "demagogue," "muckraker," "Socialist" and anarchist for them.

C. V. LOCKWOOD
 412 North Franklin, Colorado Springs, Feb. 18

FROM OTHER PENS

FORCING OUR FLAG FROM THE SEAS

From the New York Times.
 After operating for years the Pacific Mail Steamship company is closing its service between New York and San Francisco in order to comply with the provisions of the Panama canal act forbidding the operation of railroad-owned steamships through the canal. The advantage of the prohibition is clear. It forces the non-rail of the coastwise competition with the combined service of the railroads and steamship lines. The political object of the law is to force the railroads to carry on their own lines and to provide unlimited profits for the railroads monopoly which is protected by the government. It is an attempt to force the railroads to carry on their own lines and to provide unlimited profits for the railroads monopoly which is protected by the government. It is an attempt to force the railroads to carry on their own lines and to provide unlimited profits for the railroads monopoly which is protected by the government.

solved under the Sherman act. Next the interstate commerce commission compelled him to apportion his land and water rates, so that they might regulate the land portion. This laid him open to the tender mercies of his Canadian competitors, who knew just how cheaply they could bid away his trade.

The Canadians are still in the business, but Mr. Hill was glad when one of his magnificent boats was lost. His adventure was on a magnificent scale, and the American flag floated proudly while the law permitted it. It had not been slaughtered, as young by the law, and to what good result? The history of the Pacific Mail and of the Great Northern line sufficiently explains why the United States flag is seldom seen abroad. The law will not let it fly at a profit. That is why there is need of another law placing the loss on the treasury in the name of patriotism.

A RULE OF REASON FOR THE MANN ACT

From the Chicago Herald.
 The supreme court has applied the rule of reason in a Mann act case appealed from Milwaukee. It has decided that a woman consenting with a man to a violation of the Mann act can be indicted, convicted and punished just the same as the man. The decision comes just in time. The abuse of the Mann act as an instrument of blackmail and extortion was getting to be a national scandal. The original intention of the statute was quite lost sight of in a number of cases. Let a woman, no matter how mature, once cross a state line with a man and she had a hold on him which she often proceeded to use to work for all it was worth when the falling-out time arrived.

As an instrument to suppress commercial traffic in vice the Mann act is a wise statute. Even when applied to cases where there was no question of commercialized vice but where there was a case of a young and inexperienced woman overpowered by a man to accompany him, the average sensible person was quite willing to believe in the justice of its application.

But there has been case after case presenting neither the element of commercialized vice nor deception of trusting innocence. Women of discreet years and large experience have willingly journeyed over the country with male companions and then, when they deemed it advisable, invoked the Mann act to punish the man for an offense quite other than the real one.

Such affairs have done much to bring a "good statute" into disrepute. Because a woman is a woman she is not necessarily a victim. There are women and women. And the business of the law is to protect the women who need protection and to punish those who deliberately violate it with their eyes wide open and more or less for business reasons.

It is to be hoped that the supreme court decision will put an end to such nauseous affairs and rid the agents of the government of the odium of being occasionally the unconscious aiders and abettors of blackmail and extortion.

READING THE "EXCHANGES"

William Allen White in the Emporia Gazette.
 Every craft has its crosses. One of the sore afflictions of the newspaper business is found in the fact that people generally think it's no work to get out a paper. One of the hardest jobs every editor does—though generally the pleasantest—is to read his exchanges. But it is hard work, and it must be done. For the editor who gets a day or two "back" in his exchanges never catches up. And the thing that makes him maddest though he will look up and greet the stranger with a smile who does it, is for a man to come in saying, "Well, I saw you were sitting there doing nothing but reading, so I thought I'd just pass the time of day with you."

Remember this you who would have business with the editor. It's all right to come in when he's reading or writing or editing copy, but don't get it into your head that when he's reading his exchanges you have come in the idle hour. How can an editor get any ideas if he doesn't read other people's ideas? Do you think he sits down and thinks "let me out of his head?" Well, he doesn't. He reads a score of papers every morning and from one or two he gets a suggestion or two. Sometimes he finds a line that makes him mad; then he writes well; sometimes a vagrant item, a pay local, a telegraphic head, an advertisement starts a rich train of suggestion. But the sure way to wreck the train and make your paper stupid and insane is to come bustling in when he is reading the exchanges. He is doing the best work of his day.

SINGLE COURAGE AND CROWD COURAGE

From the Kansas City Times.
 Telling of the way the men go up against the cannons and the bayonets, Mr. Irwin Cobb says he is convinced there is practically universal courage among Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen and all people.

The possession of that physical courage is a great thing for the race. But does this war show as good a case for moral courage? The fact is indisputable that a great majority of the individuals of all the nations did not desire this war. Most of them had and have only the basest notions, or incorrect notions, of what it is all about. But only the occasional citizen—Jean Jaures of France (who was assassinated), Karl Hardie of England, Karl Liebknecht of Germany, has dared a protest against "the obscene sea of slaughter."

It takes a morally braver man to be a single scout than to go with the crowd, even when the crowd is going to barbed wire entanglements and machine guns.

PEACE OFFERINGS

From Life.
 For the Kaiser—recognition
 For King Albert—The suit of shining armor
 For England—a breathing spell
 For Germany—democracy
 For Austria—repentance
 For Russia—reconstruction
 For Turkey—retrospection
 For Japan—annihilation
 For Italy—Triste
 For Holland—relief
 For Switzerland—resumption
 For France—rejuvenation
 For General Joffre—France
 For Grand Whitlock—a blue ribbon
 For the United States—reflection
 For Belgium—the earth

BLAMING THE FARMERS

From the New York World.
 Naturally, the farmers are blamed for the rise in the price of wheat. They did not start the war, they did not cause the European crop to be 350,000,000 bushels short, and they have sold their wheat. Still the money market is unanswerable.

ASSUREDLY WOULD

From the Washington Star.
 If the United States government and Prof. Dr. Taft had immediately permitted themselves to be put in the same picture by a motion picture camera, people would have regarded the result as a nature take.

NEEDED IN TEXAS

From the Houston Post.
 One of the senators will introduce a bill to do away with legal hangings, for which he would substitute electrocution. I can't find some substitute for "legal hangings."

THE WRONG PLACE

From the Cleveland Leader.
 So they are going to have a "National Convention" in the churches as if it were the people who go to churches that commit the sins of the world.

NO USE

From the New Orleans Times.
 A bill has been introduced in the House to make it a crime to wear a hat with a feather. The bill is intended to prevent the wearing of hats with feathers, which is considered a crime.

VES! Pocket Essays

BY GEORGE FITCH

Author of "At Good Old Church"

THE HINDU

The Hindu is the principal inhabitant of India. He is an illustration of what happens to the white man when he moves into a hot climate and people to progress for 5,000 years.

Once the Hindus were white and tall, but that was in the remote B. C. A. long before the Chicago Union station was built. Now he is brown and about the size of the leader in a pony ballet. He dresses in 10 yards of white cloth, 15 yards of which he wraps about his head, and he lives in a mud hut in the middle of a rice field as large as a New York millionaire's ballroom.

There are more than 300,000,000 Hindus in India and their principal aim for centuries has been to raise enough rice to last until the next harvest. Now and then they do not succeed by a large majority and then the famine returns in India and the European war look like a harmless pastime.

The Hindu is a very religious man. He refrains from meat and strong



The tigers of India have no faith in vegetarianism.

drink and kills no living being because of his beliefs. Unfortunately the tigers of India are not religious and have no faith in vegetarianism. They eat about 50,000 Hindus a year—which is about the number of Americans who perish annually because of a misplaced faith in J. B. Barlevore. Thus, what the Hindu gains in temperance he loses because of his tender care of the tiger.

The Hindu is also famous for his caste system. Unlike the English system this is not merely social but compels the Hindu to follow the trade of his ancestors and to put away vain thoughts of progress. Ambition is therefore missing in the Hindu dictionaries and the race has gone ahead in the last thousand years like a pyramid on an up-grade.

When the Hindu goes to school he absorbs vast quantities of education in a surprisingly short time and spends the rest of his life planning revolutions. When he does not go to school he becomes a grandfather at the age of 21 and is harvested a little later by the printing press of time. He is a study in contentment and in steadfast adherence to the glorious principles of what every country would produce if it were not for the fool reformers with their hair-brained notions about new laws and things.

THE APPRECIATIVE GUEST

BY RUTH CAMERON

The question as to whether it is good taste for a guest to praise an article of food or to admire an ornament in a hostess' home came up the other day.

Someone said it was not good taste. Perhaps it isn't. But even if it isn't, I'm sure it is something better, more cordial and more human than good taste.

Of course I don't mean that a formal dinner or party, but at any friendly gathering where a hostess has a friend as well as her guest.

A hostess is supposed to show hospitality toward her guest. I think there is a corresponding virtue required of a guest. I don't know just what to call it, appreciation comes the nearest. A good hostess gives graciously, a good guest receives graciously. And I consider it a part of such gracious receiving to frankly express appreciation now and then.

The ideal of breeding which holds up a varnished insensibility as the perfect manner is not an American ideal and we do ourselves and the big hearted hospitable country in which we are lucky enough to live an injustice when we adopt it.

If you liked the Salad, Say So. Don't be afraid to tell your hostess that you like her salad. If she sang for you or hired someone else to sing you would praise the performance. Why should you not praise this display of another talent?

If you admire some ornament, say so. Few things give the average person more pleasure than to admire his possessions. He loves them not only for themselves but because they are his and any praise of them makes him feel like a cat having his back rubbed. A humbly unpretentious, unappreciative guest is one of the most distasteful things in the world. When you get through entertaining one of these you feel as if you had been carrying a wet stone around your neck.

The only thing worse in the world than entertaining one of these well-trained littlest is—well, that's the only thing other than a kitten.

Bessie and Andy.
 Question: I would like your opinion if it is right for a girl to spin. Answer: Only with a girl who is a spinster and has a girl who is a spinster.

Are you considering an art lamp? We are showing right now something over 50 artistic up-to-the-minute designs in art lamps. \$8.50 to \$25.

HARDY'S

16 N. Tejon

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

The Congregational church was packed at the performance of Prince Puss-in-Boots given by members of the Sunday school.

J. M. Remis was about to build an \$8,000 residence on the west side of Cascade avenue, above St. Vrain street.

Isiah Boly of Larned, Kan., who had bought G. R. Holmes' thoroughbred horses, arrived here to ship them to his ranch.

Complaints were being made that a number of crossings and a few bridges in the city were in bad condition.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 19, 1895.

Pikes Peak camp No. 5, Woodmen of the World, held an open meeting, the principal attraction being an address by Head Consul Commander F. A. Falkenberg.

V. Z. Reed was in Cripple Creek looking after his mining interests.

Some of the residents of the country near Peyton were petitioning for the opening of a new county road in that vicinity.

The directors of the Colorado Springs Gas & Electric company were considering the advisability of sinking for natural gas in the inclosure around their works.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright: 1914: By The Tribune Company.)

FIRST AID REQUIREMENTS

The article telling of the first aid packet required by ordinance in Arlington, Mass., stimulated a correspondent to inform us that Massachusetts law, chapter 551, acts of 1924, require every factory to keep a first aid packet at hand. Acting under this law the state board of labor requires the following articles in first aid packages:

One two ounce bottle of aromatic spirits of ammonia (to be renewed every three months)
 One or two ounce bottle of 5 per cent boracic acid solution
 One two ounce bottle of alcoholic iodine.

Two three ounce tubes of 3 per cent bicarbonate of soda in petrolatum
 One three inch by 10 yards roll of gauze bandage
 One two inch by 10 yards roll of gauze bandage

Two one inch by 10 yards roll of gauze bandage
 One medicine glass
 Three drinking cups (paper) to be used once only.

One teaspoon
 One eye dropper
 One pair of eye scissors
 One dozen assorted safety pins
 One one ounce jar of green soap, to cleanse hands

One basin, enameled or nonrustable metal
 One-half pint of grain alcohol
 Six paraffin envelopes each containing 3x3 inches of sterilized gauze, dressing for wounds, burns, etc.

One yard of 24-inch cotton flannel to make triangular slings
 One one inch by five yards spool of adhesive plaster
 One rubber tourniquet 3x4 inch of or webbing about 2x1 inch to control hemorrhage

Two splints 3x13-16 inch, whitewood and one wire gauze splint about 30x1 inches, for fractures
 Twelve assorted safety pins
 One two ounce bottle of vasoline

One three ounce tube of burn ointment
 One two ounce 3 per cent alcohol

It is proper for the father to speak to the young man.

Reply: I think it would be an excellent thing for the father to fall in with the good old custom and ask the young man his intention. Whether the young man would feel that was about it is another question. However, if he wishes to marry, the girl he should have no reason to resent that inquiry and if he doesn't he has no right to monopolize her time. I think we could all do better.

Question: I have a question about my old-fashioned customs in this time.

Reply: I feel certain that there is material in this country. However, material is a decreasing source of disease in all parts of the country and you should be careful to protect yours if you have it.

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Reply: I feel certain that there is material in this country. However, material is a decreasing source of disease in all parts of the country and you should be careful to protect yours if you have it.

colloidal iodine
 One two ounce bottle of white wine vinegar
 One two ounce bottle of 4 per cent aqueous boric acid
 One two ounce bottle of aromatic spirits of ammonia
 One two ounce bottle of Jamaica ginger (for substitute)
 One piece of flannel 2x36 inches
 One roll of absorbent cotton (15 ounce)

One roll three inch by 10 yards of gauze bandage
 One roll two inch by 10 yards of gauze bandage
 One spool one inch by five yards of adhesive plaster
 Six packages 3x3 inches of sterile gauze

One teaspoon
 One metal cup
 Two medicine droppers
 Three paper drinking cups
 First aid record cards

GOITER NOT NEGLIGIBLE
 A B C writes: Am I a danger to my rheumatism? Is goiter dangerous?

REPLY
 1. No
 2. No variety of goiter is a negligible disease. Some varieties are dangerous. The excess of thyroid secretion makes the goiter subject nervous. The heart is irritable, beats rapidly and sometimes irregularly.

TREATMENT FOR PYORRHOEA
 G writes: I have given me some remedies for pyorrhoea, ulcers of the mouth and cold perspiring feet and hands.

REPLY
 We do not furnish remedies. The essential of a remedy is that it be properly applied. Remedies by correspondence are usually wrongly applied and therefore do more harm than good.

(a) Pyorrhoea dentifera cuts pyorrhoea by attracting attention to the gums and teeth supplemented by vaccines of emetine according to the case. Where these processes have been absorbed the teeth must be pulled out.

(b) Ulcers of the mouth result from eating an ill balanced diet. When the diet is readjusted the ulcers must come.

(c) Cold perspiring feet and hands mean that certain nerves are paralyzed. Modern medicine has no remedy for this in consequence the blood is poorly distributed. But it is the improper working of the vasomotor nervous system. Proper amount of secretion of certain ductless glands (cold feet and hands) can be helped by baths and exercise in the open air. People who are pale, callous on feet or less than others from this condition.

STYCHNINE IN POND
 H. W. writes: An ounce of stychnine was recently dropped out of a boat into a pond that is a little over a mile long. Will it be dangerous to the stock?

REPLY
 The fatal dose of stychnine for a grown man is about 1/10 of a grain. The fatal dose for a child is about 1/20 of a grain. An ounce of stychnine is enough to kill all the stock in a pond of 100 acres. You should be careful to protect yours if you have it.

CARTER COUNTY, MISSOURI
 W. A. writes: I am thinking of moving to Carter County, Missouri, near the town of Hunter and have heard that malaria is prevalent there. Can you tell me whether this is true?

REPLY
 I feel certain that there is material in this country. However, material is a decreasing source of disease in all parts of the country and you should be careful to protect yours if you have it.

Question: I have a question about my old-fashioned customs in this time.

Reply: I feel certain that there is material in this country. However, material is a decreasing source of disease in all parts of the country and you should be careful to protect yours if you have it.

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"The Flour Without a Failure"

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
10¢

PRICE 10 CENTS

CASCARETS WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

It is put up in 10, 24 and 48-lb. sacks, ready for use, with full directions. This fairy gift to the inexperienced and favorite of the expert baker, will fill a long felt want, in the homes that are not using it.

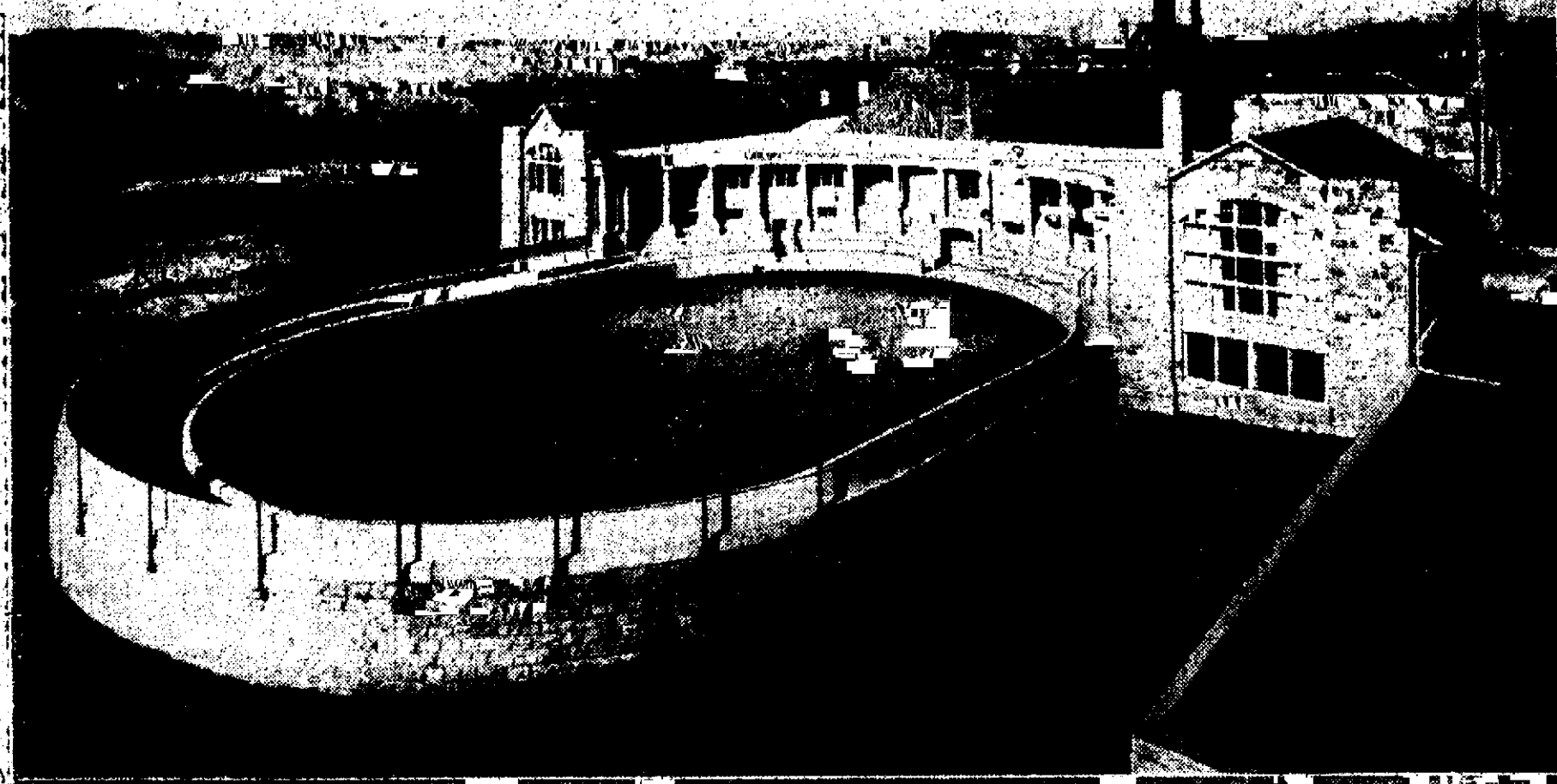
If you are using "Pike's Peak" we know you are enjoying all the merits we claim for it. If you are not, order a 10-lb. sack, from your grocer today and give it a trial. Our absolute guarantee to you and your grocer of satisfaction or money back will protect you from any loss. If your grocer does not carry it in stock, ask him to order it for you.

German Cruiser Bluecher Sinking in North Sea Battle



The Bennett-Shellenberger Realty Company
5 FIFTH ST. N. W.

Cossitt Memorial Hall, Colorado College's Magnificent New \$100,000 Men's Building



BEAUTIFUL 'STAR RANCH IN THE PINES' SANATORIUM HAS REMARKABLE SUCCESS

Institution Last Word in Modern Phthisis Treatment; Proximity to City Offers Special Advantages

PROBABLY no other institution of its character in this section of the country is as advantageously located and equipped for its purposes as "The Star Ranch in the Pines" sanatorium, located three miles south of the city limits of Colorado Springs in the heart of the pines on the southeast slope of Cheyenne mountain. In addition to its picturesque surroundings, its proximity to Colorado Springs, and all the attendant advantages of city life, and at the same time the seclusion, quiet and rest of a unique sanatorium, the institution enjoys the "pinet" air and the warm sun that shines so many days throughout the year. The healing and at the same time bracing air and the bountiful sun combine to make "getting well" as pleasant as one can imagine, and at the same time comparatively rapid.

The rest cure in the open is today recognized as a necessary adjunct to successful treatment of pulmonary troubles. Sunshine, good food, good care, sleep and dry air and the best of medical advice and treatment are all combined at the Star Ranch in the Pines until the institution has become widely and very favorably known throughout the country for its results.

The main building at the ranch contains a large number of big, airy rooms, with private sleeping porches. These are supplied with all the modern home fixtures, hot and cold water, steam heat, baths, etc. On the southeast side of the building is the main dining room, almost entirely enclosed with glass. This commands a wonderful view of the surroundings. Off of this is the outdoor dining room that is used in the summer. There is the big living room with its cheery fireplace, inviting to congeniality during the evenings when there is the snap of Jack Frost in the air outdoors.

REGISTERED NURSES AND PHYSICIANS ON PREMISES

About the grounds are the model cottages and cabins, all of them built along the latest ideas in institutional architecture of this sort. They are provided with sleeping porches, are neatly and comfortably furnished and all are connected by call bells with the main building, where trained nurses and a physician reside on the premises and are in constant attendance on the patients.

There are numerous outdoor recrea-

HOWARD ENGRAVING CO. IS BIG INDUSTRY

One of Most Complete Plants in State HAS LARGE BUSINESS THROUGHOUT THE WEST

The Howard Engraving company, located at 125 East Kiowa street, has one of the most up-to-date engraving plants in the state and competing with the large Denver houses does a big business, not only in Colorado, but in many other western states as well. Mr. Howard A. Gaebel, proprietor of the plant, is one of the best-known engravers in the state and has had a great deal of experience covering all kinds of engraving work, from the finest copper half-tones for four or six-color work to art work, zinc etching and zinc half-tones. All the newspaper work in Colorado Springs is done by the Howard company, while many of the papers throughout Colorado, western Kansas, New Mexico and Nebraska have their cut work done in Colorado Springs.

A large order that the company has just recently completed was the engraving and art work for the handsome official souvenir of the state of New Mexico, which will be distributed at the San Diego exposition. The color plates of this edition also were done by the Howard company, and have been declared to be some of the finest examples of this delicate art ever produced in the state. The company also does all the illustration work for the various school and college annuals here, as well as those in many cities in the west.

Mr. Gaebel recently returned from a Chicago trip with a number of new machines and appliances which make his plant the equal of any in the west. The making of half-tones and etchings requires not only the best of workmanship and materials, but the modern machines that are bringing the art of illustration to a high standard throughout the country.

The Howard Engraving company is one of the most flourishing of local industries and, while doing all of the local work in its line, is doing a great deal throughout the intermountain section, and at the same time, advertising Colorado Springs.

Conditions of a harmless nature, which are carefully prescribed to the patients according to their condition. There are croquet grounds where contests can be held, and foremost are the beautiful walks that wind through the pines and along the mountain slopes, giving superb views of the wonderful surroundings. These are most alluring to those who are permitted a graduated amount of exercise as they recover.

Special attention is given to diet and treatment. Painstaking and persistent efforts, the best that the world affords in phthisis treatment and expert medical care have brought about an astonishing number of arrests and cures at the sanatorium. Maurice G. Witkind, manager of the sanatorium-ranch, keeps in touch with the latest ideas in sanatorium development, visiting work- shops parts of the country and bringing back the best of the modern ideas. He has spent years in the study and today is one of the experts of the west.

CLOSE TO CITY BUT NOT IN THE CITY

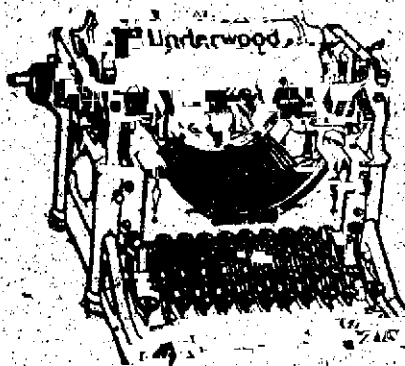
One of the principal advantages of the Star Ranch sanatorium is the fact that while situated in the heart of the fragrant pines and seemingly far from the noise and strife of the city, it takes but 20 minutes to make the trip when one wishes to go to Colorado

Colorado Springs Has the Best

CLIMATE, BEST WATER, BEST SCHOOLS, BEST PEOPLE, and best typewriter establishment of any city in the country.

The Best Typewriter Establishment Maintains:

BEST MACHINES



We are exclusive agents for the Underwood Typewriter, the machine universally adopted and used by people who want the best.

Also

THE CORONA



Weights 6 lbs. Visible. Every late feature. The only genuinely portable typewriter.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS

of all kinds. Guaranteed one year.

Rent a Typewriter. We rent any make. We allow part of rent to apply on purchase.

M. 107

BEST REPAIRS

"DOC" DAVIS

Recent foreman of the Remington Co. in Denver, has charge of our mechanical department.

"Doc" has had

27

years of typewriter repair experience. That is why the

Best Firms

get the Best Repairs from the Best Repair Man.

We repair all makes of typewriters and pay men's wages to our help.

THE MAN WHO GAVE YOU REAL TYPEWRITER SERVICE

Doc Davis
The Typewriter Man
125 N. Tejon
Main 1017

BEST SUPPLIES



Your typewriter supplies should be secured from a typewriter man. He knows just why this ribbon or that is best for your particular typewriter—why you need a certain weight carbon—why it should be a soft or hard finish—That's his business.

We buy only the highest quality of typewriter supplies and absolutely guarantee them.



Office Supplies

WE HAVE

Typewriter Supplies, Typewriter Paper, Inks, Pastes, Pencils, Erasers, Letter Files, Oils, Etc., Etc.

A Trial Will Convince.

125 N. TEJON ST.

Her Coat Wasn't English

London Marvel at a Balmacaan Bought in Pittsburg: Though the Garment Was Supposedly Ultra-British Helen B. Alexander Found She Was the Only Person in the Country Wearing One

Helen B. Alexander in the New York Press. Just the mention of an English coat has always given me a queer little thrill. Everyone, I suppose, has his little dream of himself arrayed in some particular way, and this was mine. Some day I would wear an English coat.

If it had not been for my journey to England I might never have realized my dream. When I spoke of London everyone tried to tell me of Liberty's and Bond street, but I would not listen.

I shall buy nothing but an English coat in London, I said, firmly.

I should not have mentioned my dream. People always try to argue you out of your ambitions, especially if they know it is a pet one, so they began:

"What will you wear on the boat back over? If you ever need a good looking coat it is this. No one cares how they look coming back."

So I bought my English coat in Pennsylvania, nevertheless I was satisfied. It looked like my dream. It was warm and woolly and the mustard brown and white check looked very strange. Furthermore, the sleeves were cut in the Balmacaan style, a style which everyone knows is peculiar to a shooting coat. I was satisfied and my friends were satisfied.

It was raining a bit at Liverpool, so I put it on and laughed over the town. The collar was pulled up and I smuggled down into the pockets. This was England and I was ready for it. It was then that I noticed a little girl across the street. She seemed to be having hysterics and her sister was slapping her on the back.

Stratford, Warwick, the usual journey to London, and I had begun to be suspicious of my coat. It worried people. It puzzled them. It excited them. It annoyed them. But then this was rural England, and what did they know of the London streets? Besides, I knew that it was an English coat.

An Inquisitive Englishman.

I wore it once in the rain in London. It was the first day and I rode down to the American Express office, as every American does. As I returned I happened up the Fifth Avenue car, and saw a woman from the Turing car arrive. I felt at ease. I had come to London. It was just then that the pleasant-looking gentleman tapped me with his cane. I could see that his anxious wife was holding his arm as he advanced unsteadily. But I was surprised that I stopped.

"Tell me," he demanded, tapping me again with his cane, "where did you buy that coat?"

Don't pay any attention to him, said my companion, "he's drunk. He said that, but he looked like a real Londoner from his array bowler to his

equally gray spats. That was the blow. I hated my English coat, but I had no other. I had to wear it.

It was not so good, so I laid it aside for a week or two, while I did London in a thin little silk suit which I had worn on Fifth Avenue. Rain or shine, umbrella or no umbrella, I did London as though she had not been an English city.

Edinburgh is the home of the plaid, but my coat was too much for Edinburgh.

"I have seen every Tartan," said a wise old Scotchman, "but I have never seen this. It must be the Pennsylvania plaid."

When She Gave It Up.

Still Edinburgh is conservative and I risked it in the Highlands and did the land of Prince Charlie. I found that I caused as much sensation among the Scotch as the kilts did with the Americans, though I did not try the jaunty swing with which they call attention to themselves.

At last I came to Aberdeen, Granite Aberdeen. How cold it is! The wind swept up and down the streets that latter August afternoon. I shivered in my thin little suit as best I could. I was catching cold. I felt that I must put on my English coat, but I left the main street as I did it.

I chose School street, a half street, really, which runs up by the university and the smaller colleges. Nothing could be strange to Edinburgh when so many highland ladies have come down to the north in all their wildness to attend the university. It was on School street, however, that the Scotchman—and she looked like a good woman, too—stumbled into the doorway against which she had been leaning, and exclaimed:

"My God, did you ever see such a coat?"

After that I gave it up. I bought a sweater for the hurried trip home. It would have been warm enough if we had come the southern route, but with the fear of pursuit hanging over us we felt an iceberg a small affair and ran for the north. Out came my English coat.

White, where washed through the long miles and took the gentle moon for the brightness of a Balmacaan. I gave it up. I had no fear of the police for an Englishman, even if I had a passport. I would disguise myself in my English coat. It had come into its own.

A light cold in the lungs that had expected to cure itself has been the starting point in many cases of disease that ended fatally. The sensible course is to take frequent doses of BAYLARD'S DOACHOLIN. It checks the progress of the disorder and assists nature to restore normal conditions. Price, 25c. per bottle and \$1.00 per dozen. Sold by all druggists and by Drug Co.

RUSSIAN FIELD GUNS TAKING A SHALLOW FORD



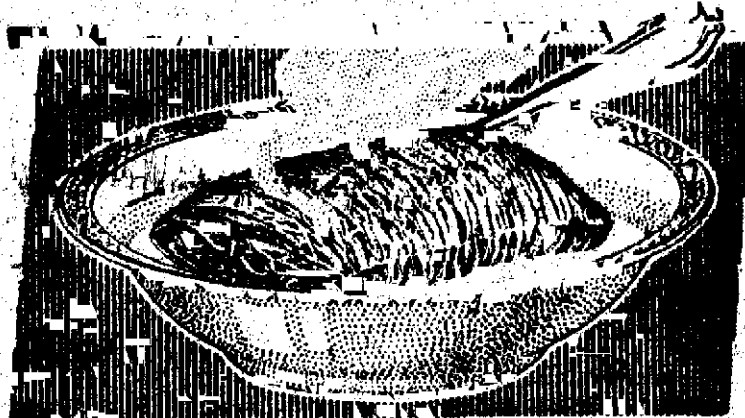
"The Meat of the Future"

will not be the Belgian hare or the Angora goat. It will be the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible and palatable form. The test "meat," made by the best process ever discovered, is

Shredded Wheat

It contains more nutriment, pound for pound, than meat or eggs, is more easily digested and cost much less. The best cure for liver and uric acid troubles is a meatless diet. Make Shredded Wheat your meat for ten days and see how much better you feel.

Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, baked in the oven to restore crispness, served with hot milk or cream, make a complete, satisfying meal at a total cost of five or six cents. Also delicious with fruits. TRISCUIT is the Shredded Wheat Wafer, eaten as a toast with butter or soft cheese, or as a substitute for white flour bread or crackers.



WHERE ARE THE DEAD?

From a Lawyer's Viewpoint
This Question Will Be Clearly and Satisfactorily Answered in a

FREE LECTURE

HON. J. F. RUTHERFORD
of New York City Bar

EMPRESS THEATER

22 1/2 E. PIKE PEAK AVE.
TODAY
AT 8 P. M.



PRINCESS-Today THE GREAT COMEDY-DRAMA THE GHOST BREAKER

TOMORROW
The Biggest Day of the Season
MARGUERITE CLARK, IN

The Crucible

It will stand you in hand to come to the matinee or the early evening show.
If it's the best it's at the Princess.

AT THE EMPRESS IN THE TWILIGHT

Today's Great Matinee Program
American Two-Reel Feature
Vivian Rich, Jack Richardson and Charlotte Burton
A Thrilling
Two-Reel Feature A Man of Iron
A Dramatic Incident
Mrs. Cook's Cooking
Beauty Comedy
A Scream of Laughter

NOTE: At Night, 8 p. m., Free Lecture by the Honorable J. B. Rutherford of New York City.

"The Burns" Tonight At 8:15

DOROTHY, ROSALIND AND CYNTHIA FULLER, of Dorset, England
Folk Songs of the British Isles. Auspices Caledonian Society
DO NOT MISS THIS UNIQUE AND RARELY PLEASING CONCERT
Seats, \$1.50 to 25c. All Reserved. Box Office Phone, Main 200
Notice: All reservations previously made must be taken up by 6 o'clock tonight.

Look Over the Want Ads This Morning

YOU MAY FIND YOUR OPPORTUNITY

GERMANS CLAIM GREAT SUCCESS OVER FRENCH

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—(By wire) to Bayville: The German army headquarters today issued the following statement:

"On the road to Arras and Lille fighting continues for a small section of the German trench into which the enemy entered on February 16.

"The number of French prisoners taken yesterday to the northeast of Rheims has been increased. The French loss in this region especially was heavy.

"French attacks have ceased in Champagne. To the north of Perthes fighting continues. To the east of Perthes the French were repulsed, suffering heavy losses. The enemy has only in a few instances advanced to the German trenches.

"The number of prisoners reported to have been taken by us yesterday has been increased to 11 officers and 785 soldiers.

"The enemy's attacks against the German positions at Bourguille and Vauquois to the east of the Argonne forest and to the east of Verdun failed completely.

"Height 265 and the village of Norroy to the north of Pont-a-Mousson which were taken by the Germans on February 18 have been evacuated after the destruction of the French fortifications. The enemy had made no attempt to reconquer these positions.

"Otherwise there is nothing important to report on the western front.

"Near Tauroggen and in the district to the northwest of Gredam, the pursuing German troops are fighting the enemy. A Russian detachment beaten near Kolno was reinforced to the north of Lomza by fresh troops. The enemy was then again attacked by us.

"The situation near Plock and Raciborz has been decided in favor of the Germans. In these encounters we have taken up to the present 3,000 prisoners.

"There is nothing new to report from the south of the Vistula river in Poland.

"The results obtained near the east Prussian frontier are increasing in our favor. So far we have taken 64,000 prisoners, 11 guns, more than 100 machine guns, three hospital trains, aircraft, 150 cars filled with ammunition, searchlights, countless cars filled with goods and horses. A further increase of booty can be expected."

Londoners May Take to Underground Tubes

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Plans have been completed to permit London's vast floating population to find shelter in the underground railway tubes in the event of hostile attack. The city has hundreds of miles of subways, affording an ideal place of safety from bomb or shell fire.

The availability of the subway was first called to the attention of the authorities some weeks ago by an enterprising citizen. Since that time detailed arrangements have been made for the regulation of traffic if a raid comes. Special telephones have been installed throughout the system; all employees have been instructed just how to act, and everything has been organized to prevent panic. Women and children will receive preference, but all those who seek shelter may do so without purchasing a ticket.

In case of a prolonged attack it is suggested that subway traffic be suspended entirely and the system converted into a stronghold superior to the forts of feudal times.

Argentine Consul Asks Closer Trade Relations

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Manuel A. Molina, consul general of the Argentine republic in New York, in an official statement made public today, makes a plea for more extensive trade relations between the United States and Argentina. He goes into detail regarding the sound condition of Argentine finance.

After drawing attention to Argentine imports from the United States, the consul general says that while the United States is interested in capturing our markets by selling its produce to us, although the opportunity is there, it does not reciprocate in purchasing our goods in a similar degree which would naturally have a great influence upon the minds of our people and consequently their interest would be aroused toward American products as a matter of reciprocity.

In conclusion the statement says: "As far as the financial situation of the country is concerned it should be stated that it is of the most solid character. The principal sources of production are intact and their development continues to be a progressive one. The commercial figures for 1913 show an excess of exports over imports, in other words a balance of trade in favor of the Argentine republic of \$55,000,000. The Argentine foreign trade has reached a total of nearly \$100,000,000 gold."

Water: What will it be? Sauerkraut or potato soup? Customer: Ham and eggs. I'm neutral.—Harvard Lampoon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Only nine of the Hamburg-American line's smallest and oldest vessels are for sale, William G. Sackel, one of the two American vice directors of the corporation today told the senate investigating committee.

Advices from headquarters in Hamburg, he said, showed the corporation was able to stand the losses of the war for five years. He said he and his assistants had positive instructions to make no sacrifices because of financial conditions in Germany.

Sackel testified he had no reason to believe any of a hundred or more persons who had acquired the company wanted to sell since the outbreak of the war, represented the United States. At no time, he said, had any Hamburg-American ship been offered for sale.

Water: What will it be? Sauerkraut or potato soup? Customer: Ham and eggs. I'm neutral.—Harvard Lampoon.

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FRENCH GLORY IN HEAVY LOSSES ON THE GERMANS

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The French war office this afternoon issued a report on the progress of the war as follows:

"From the sea to the base nothing new was recorded last night.

"It has been confirmed that the successful surprise movement which made us master of the lines of 46 German trenches to the north of Arras, north-west of Roubaix inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. We captured a bomb thrower and several hundred bombs.

"In the valley of the Aisne and in the sector of Rheims there have been artillery engagements in which our batteries had distinctly the advantage.

"In Champagne in the region of Perthes all the territory conquered by us yesterday and the day before has been retained. Among the numerous prisoners made by us February 16 and 17, are found officers and men of the sixth and eighth corps of the active army and of the eighth, tenth and twelfth corps of the reserve army.

"In the Argonne we have also maintained the advances won in the forest of Lafruerie to the south of Fontaine-Aux-Charmes. Furthermore, we have made progress in the vicinity of Bourguille at Hill No. 265.

"Our success between the Argonne and the Meuse reported in the official communications of the evening of February 17 have made us masters of a forest located to the south of the forest of Cherpy. We have furthermore made an advance of about 400 yards to the north of Malancourt and we have made almost as much at a point to the south of the forest of Forges. All these gains have been retained by us.

"From the Meuse to the Vosges there is nothing to report."

ONE LONDON STORE HAS SENT 300 TO THE FRONT

LONDON, Feb. 18.—One of London's oldest and largest department stores has three hundred men in uniform, the Queen's Westminster regiment. These men are offered by members of the firm and heads of various departments of the store where they are employed. The founder of the firm, 56 years ago in the first days of volunteering, raised a company which the firm put into uniform and maintained at its own expense. This tradition has been continued ever since and the company maintained at the store has made an enviable record in the country's militia taking many prizes by shooting and other military activities. Thirty-five members of the company served in the South African war and 25 returning safely, resumed their work at the store.

Enough employees volunteered to fill the company's four times over at the outbreak of the present war and many unable to gain entrance into the regular store company have entered other regiments. Since the store company went to the front it has been engaged almost constantly in the fighting.

TURKEY YIELDS TO DEMANDS OF GREECE

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Turkey has yielded to the demands for satisfaction made by Greece because of the insult offered an attaché of the Greek legation at Constantinople.

The director general of police of Constantinople, it is officially announced, has visited the Greek legation at that city and in the presence of all the members of the staff he formally expressed his regret at the insult offered the Greek naval attaché.

He promised further that an official communication to this effect would be published in the press. The incident now is regarded as closed.

The Greek minister to Turkey left Constantinople the latter part of last week leaving his secretary of legation in charge because the Porte was slow in carrying out its agreement to give satisfaction for an insult offered the Greek naval attaché. The difficulty was not regarded as serious and it was felt that Turkey would offer the necessary apology.

Only Nine Old Vessels of Hamburg-American Line Are For Sale

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FRENCH GENERALS ARE PLACED ON RESERVE

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Four generals of the French army have been transferred to the reserve and the general before the French commander in chief, in addition to the other generals of division whose transfer was announced yesterday. The vacancies in brigade commands will be filled by young men. Among those promoted to general rank were: "L'Esperance," son of the former president of France, who has been a colonel of infantry.

"I have, milkman, I don't think the milk you are giving me is pure. Madam: Is the pure all things are pure."—Life.

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to a life for free book. "Sunkist Salads and Desserts." Also gives full information about our premium plan under which you can exchange Sunkist wrappers for Wm. Rogers & Son guaranteed silverware. Address: California Fruit Growers Exchange, 139 N. Clark St., Chicago.

Governor Johnson Asks Extradition of Schmidt

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 18.—A request for the extradition of Matthew A. Schmidt, held in New York city as an alleged accomplice of J. B. McNamara in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building in 1910, when 21 men lost their lives, was honored today at the office of Governor Johnson.

O. H. Van Golt, deputy district attorney of Los Angeles county, where Schmidt is under indictment for murder, accompanied by J. D. Hunter and H. J. Burling, detectives, left today for Albany, N. Y., to present the extradition papers to Governor Whitman. Schmidt was arrested in New York February 12.

HOTELS AND CAFES TO GIVE FOOD TO THE UNEMPLOYED

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Hotels and restaurants in this city have agreed to make contributions of food to provide daily lunches for thousands of unemployed, beginning tomorrow.

The plan is to have food brought to the municipal workshops, where the unemployed will be given to the men and women who go there for employment and also to distribute the food to their families.

MONTANA LEGISLATURE TO ABOLISH RACE GAMBLING

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 18.—Following the lead of the house, the senate adopted today a report of a standing committee recommending a bill abolishing race track gambling.

Killed for Testifying in Cook Murder Trial

CHICO, Cal., Feb. 18.—After testifying yesterday at Quincy in the murder trial of Frank Cook, George Miller, one of the chief witnesses for the state, told his friends here last night that he expected to be killed for what he had sworn to. His charred body was found today in the ruins of his bakery at Portola, with two bullet holes in the skull.

In a vain attempt to guard against assassination Miller had barricaded the doors and screened the windows with blankets.

CARRANZA ADVISER IS SUMMONED TO MEXICO

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Before leaving for Vera Cruz aboard the steamship Morro Castle today, Eliseo Arredondo, special representative at Washington for Gen. Venustiano Carranza, announced that the object of his mission was to confer with the first chief of matters of national and international importance. Mr. Arredondo said he intended to remain in Mexico only a few days and that Charles A. Duggan, a legal adviser of the Mexican embassy in this country, would accompany him.

TENNESSEE OFF FOR BEIRUT

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Alexandria to Reuters Telegraphic company says the United States cruiser Tennessee will leave tomorrow for Beirut to relieve temporarily the North Carolina which is going to Alexandria to coal.

NEW YORK IS FIRST IN HYDRAULIC POWER

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 18.—In point of hydro-electric development of horsepower California is the second state in the Union, New York, with Niagara falls being first, according to the biennial report of the state engineer made public today. The state has developed 366,174 horsepower, or nearly one-tenth of the total for the United States, and is capable of producing 8,000,000 horsepower by its streams, the report says.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CHILDREN CRY FOR FLETCHER'S CHILDREN CRY FOR FLETCHER'S CHILDREN CRY FOR FLETCHER'S AIRSHIP IS DESTROYED

COPENHAGEN, via London, Feb. 18.—This p. m. According to a message received here today from Jutland, another German airship was destroyed today. The air vessel was of the Hansa type.

The dispatch, the dispatch says, went down into the water near the coast. The crew was saved.

Monarch (the chauffeur) Be careful about running over anybody hereabouts, Jimmie. This is a prohibition country, and most everybody has a bottle in his pocket. Atlanta Constitution.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1915.

SAN FRANCISCO AND THE FAIR

THE opening of the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco yesterday brings to the world an extraordinary achievement. The exposition culminates eleven years of the hardest work on the part of men to whom pessimism was unknown who were not disheartened even by the greatest of all disasters, the San Francisco earthquake. When the gates swung open yesterday to admit the first of the throngs of people that will go from every part of the country, San Francisco erected to itself a perpetual statue of the smiling goddess of optimism.

In the last ten years the Pacific coast has boomed. Undoubtedly it has been overboomed. While the unemployed paraded the streets in a ghastly portrayal of business conditions, San Franciscans, and all other good, solid Californians as well, sat tight and kept stiff upper lips. Before there was a stupendous expenditure for an international exposition. Money began to tighten up. People were warned not to go to California for work. But the Californians kept everlastingly at it.

The European war cast its shadows on the Pacific coast when the skeletons of the exposition buildings were beginning to assume form. Many of the great European nations had no time, money, or patience, to furnish exhibits for this kind of an exposition. The alien land law trouble came up and Japan's exhibit was threatened for a time. But not once did California lose heart in the face of great odds.

Not every city can have an exposition, but every city can take a lesson from San Francisco, and San Diego as well, in the art of keeping everlastingly at one thing until it gets it.

The exposition is going to be a great cross-section of human activities. It will be as though some force had sliced through the work, as one would an orange, laying to the public gaze all contained therein. It will combine pleasure and sight-seeing in a remarkable manner, but, primarily, it will be educational. And it is going to be more far-reaching in its educational influence in another way than in the exhibits placed within its grounds. This will be in the education of the American citizen to the beauties of his country.

Estimates of the amount of travel to the Pacific coast this year are as varied as the railroad men's make them. But undoubtedly, millions will travel to the coast, and to do so hundreds of thousands must travel over territory they have never seen. The West, of course, will receive the bulk of this travel and it is the West that needs attention. If there was ever an incentive to the "See America" propaganda, it is the San Francisco fair.

Colorado Springs and the Pikes Peak Region undoubtedly will reap big profits from this travel, not in temporary visitors alone, but in the spreading of the gospel of the region's climate and scenery. One year means little—it is the future of Colorado Springs that this coast-to-coast exposition travel will benefit.

BIG GUNS FOR THE COAST

IMAGINE a tank on some of our coast defenses if the big guns on the enemy's battleships could outrange ours and leave our coast abandoned at the mercy of the invaders. Not very pleasant to think of, is it? The idea has been a subject of discussion at the Army board and Secretary of War Clegg in admitting such a condition and that should be able to get accurate information.

The board and the Secretary are asking Congress that the present twelve-inch guns and mortars be replaced in the future with sixteen-inch forty-five caliber guns, so they could bang away in case of necessity and know that the shells would not fall a mile or so short. It is simply a question of keeping pace with improvements in armaments and of keeping modern. Safety demands that all new armament placed on the coast defenses shall be of greater range and power than that which can be brought against it.

Secretary Garrison's attitude concern-

ing the coast defenses is optimistic. He says, in his review of their workings:

It would not only be impracticable to defend with sea coast fortifications all of the possible landing places upon the coast of the United States, but it has been considered that the country possesses abundant resources for dealing with any force which may not feel upon its shores. If it were fit to organize them and make them ready for use, and that in forcing an enemy to the character of operations involving the transportation of troops and their equipment and supplies, the coast fortifications enormously increase the magnitude of the task of an enemy attempting to inflict material damage upon the United States over what it would be if such damage could be inflicted by means of a raid of fighting ships alone.

The lessons of the European war are being brought home. The aeroplane for scouting and the automobile for transportation are absolute necessities of modern warfare. The submarine is proving more powerful than the dreadnought. The Europeans are not fighting with the weapons of their fathers. Why should we be expected to should an emergency arise?

SEEING CRIPPLE CREEK

FRIDAY of this week Colorado Springs and Denver business men will visit Cripple Creek to have their eyes opened to the possibilities of the state's greatest treasure house. Events of vast importance in Colorado's mining industry have followed each other so rapidly in the gold camp during the last few months that their significance has not yet struck home to the majority of business and professional men of the state. Rich strikes at the low levels, proving that the camp is entering on another era of great productivity, however, have brought more encouragement to Coloradans than any recent occurrence in the state.

The movement to visit Cripple Creek started among Colorado Springs brokers, and soon spread to the Denver mining men. From there it spread to other business circles, and now a special train, carrying more than 200, is planned.

While we are taking our neighbors from the north with us, why not extend an invitation to Pueblo? Pueblo should know more about Cripple Creek, just as Colorado Springs and Denver. And then don't stop at Pueblo; get the entire state to join in the plan and give the business men a little lesson in the mining industry, the state's richest resource.

FARM-TO-TABLE SERVICE FAILURE?

THE report to Congress of the Bristow joint committee, which investigated the parcel post service, was somewhat surprising in its statement that the farm-to-table service has proved a failure. The committee found that the parcel post system is a great boon to the mail-order houses, stating that more than one-half the volume of this service came from Chicago and New York city. The report says further that the system is being utilized by farmers, residents of small towns, and the average citizen not engaged in the mail-order business, to a very slight extent.

The farm-to-table service, whereby the farmer can send his produce direct to the consumer, has not been in operation a year, and is comparatively unknown. Arrangements have now been made at the post-offices for the storage of perishable products, which will overcome one of the difficulties that the service met when it was inaugurated. To both consumer and producer the system is a novelty, and, like all new ideas, is being carefully investigated before its adoption. Perhaps the farmer has been slow to recognize the value of the service and, consequently, has not pushed his products through the various agencies of advertising. Perhaps the consumer is afraid of getting a typical mail-order-house bargain and finding the goods not as represented.

It is to the benefit of both consumer and farmer to develop this service. If we are going to beat the middleman here is an opportunity. If the opportunity is not made the most of nobody loses but the producer and the consumer.

OPEN PARLIAMENT

All letters intended for the Open Parliament must bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as an evidence of good faith. Controversial letters will not be published without the signature of the writer. Communications for this department should be limited to 400 words and should be free from personalities. Religious controversies cannot be conducted in this column.

THE "FIRST CAPITOL"

To the Editor of the Gazette:

A good many stories have been written about the old capitol in Colorado City, and not one of them is correct.

It never was used as the capitol building in an early day as stated. The building was here when the Indians were located and helped to build it. It was built by Dr. James C. Smith, the first physician in Colorado City, and was the second house erected in Colorado City, the first being the Parson's cabin built by Charles Parson and M. R. Beach. It also helped the doctor erect or raise the log that constituted his office or cabin.

Dr. Smith and Dr. Beach were both members of the first legislature of Colorado. The legislature held its first session in Denver and its second, or adjourned session met in Colorado City and organized, remaining there for four days in session and then adjourned to the new capitol building in Denver. It was in session for four days at Colorado City, the council or house house, held its session in a

room of the McEvedy hotel; the house met in the second building, about four doors west of this log cabin now in dispute.

I ought to know, as I was a member of that august body from El Paso county, and chairman of the committee on counties and county lines. Robert Willis was member of the council, or upper house, from El Paso county, and George M. Chilcott of Pueblo represented that county in the council.

Records in Denver state which will substantiate all these facts and furnish many more interesting items or happenings of the early days.

M. S. BEACH.
405 Cheyenne Road, Colorado Springs, Feb. 20.

STREET SIGNS AND THE CAMPUS

To the Editor of the Gazette:

A short time ago there was a proposition in your paper to renew the signs of the names of the streets. If this is done a crying need will be filled.

If I might be allowed an opinion on the subject, I would suggest that the foreign idea be considered. In nearly all European cities the streets are lettered in white on a blue ground, which can be plainly seen for a long distance, much perplexity being thus avoided.

I would also like to suggest that an appropriation be made to improve the college campus, as its present condition is certainly not a credit to a university town. We who live opposite it, while being forced to park in front of our residences and keep up expensive surroundings, are obliged to look out upon straggly growth and an unkempt ditch on the other side of the street. The same law should apply to high schools. If the campus could be paved with flags or cement walks where now so many short cuts are broken it would then be possible to keep up the grounds and endless expense saved. It seems to me that only in this way can any lasting improvement be made, preventing the present abuse of grass and shrubs and disregard of gravel walks.

These remarks are not made in a spirit of adverse criticism, but in the interest of the city as well as individuals, and perhaps to put an end to derogatory comparisons between our college grounds and those of other cities. If a feeling of pride in this connection could be cultivated among the students it might do much towards accomplishing an end greatly to be desired.

HELEN I. BALLOU.
116 East San Rafael Street, Colorado Springs, Feb. 20.

UNEMPLOYMENT

To the Editor of the Gazette:

In your issue of February 16 we read an article under the caption, "Many Unemployed in the City," and that the Hon. Mayor McKesson offers a mild rebuke to some of our citizens who see fit to point out the increasing misery and deprivation caused by a stagnant market and the consequent enforced idleness among our willing workers, and that he also suggested that the wise owners cooperate with our administrative body and furnish such plans as might solve the whole problem.

This invitation is surely to be appreciated and speak highly of a true democratic spirit, but the issue involved—being a world problem—cannot be adjusted satisfactorily by a city council, state legislature, national congress or a parliament, until the great body of people of which the unemployed are a part understand their economic interests and elect members of their own class to safeguard the interests of the useful producers or workers.

Mr. McKesson suggests that we may adopt some measures, previously proposed. As that of handling the city and county in order to secure funds for the construction of pleasure drives, etc. But the destitute worker has no legal right to vote on such measures, and the taxpayer—in conformity with his economic interest—cannot consistently submit to such burdens this which would simply mean compulsory charity or redistribution of former accumulated earnings derived from the labor of the unfortunate now out of work. Therefore, it must necessarily continue to be a problem confronting our present institutions—such as almshouses, jails and benevolent societies—to endeavor to keep the workers alive until such times as an assurance can be made to convert their labor power into more profits by allowing a meager existence while such work is being performed.

This is mainly the reason why all these people who talk so much about solving the unemployed problem do not expect our city council or state legislature to even grasp the significance of the situation let alone presenting a feasible solution for this ever-increasing misery.

J. E. J.
Colorado Springs, Feb. 20.

Talks on Thrift

(American Bankers Association)

HOW THEY GOT AHEAD

"Capital is made only by the process of earning and saving."—Albert W. Atwood.

Some of our readers have asked us to publish more stories of the actual success of thrifty persons. Following are three new ones that have come to our knowledge.

A St. Louis police sergeant, during 35 years on the force, with a salary never more than \$115 a month, was able to invest in real estate which yielded him an income of \$135 a month, enough to retire on and grow old gracefully.

Denney and Daniel Sullivan, Irish twin brothers, worked for two years as butchers and doorman, respectively, at the Hotel St. Regis, Fifth Avenue, New York, and saved enough from their wages and tips to buy a couple of taxicabs and go into business for themselves.

We have several other brothers," said Denney, "home in Ireland and as soon as we can make the money we'll have the whole lot of them working with us in partnership. Sure, an' there's one family of Irish brothers who started restaurants over here the way we intend to start in the automobile business and if they made money we can."

Mrs. Anna Perrell of southern California, though she started out poor, can now write her check for a very large amount, as she has become a millionaire from her huck chicken farm. She began in a very modest way, living in a little cottage on a single acre of ground. At a poultry show in Los Angeles she bought a rooster and half a dozen hens of the best breed. This investment of her savings came high but it was worth while as Mrs. Perrell's subsequent success proved.

The motto of millions of thrifty, industrious Americans is, "Live on less and save more." This is an excellent motto and if you can save a good deal, so much the better.

MAGGREGOR

SCRIPTURE

PHILIPPIANS 2:11

Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus.

Who being in the form of God thought it not robbery to be equal with God.

But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men.

And being found in fashion as men, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, yea, unto the death of the cross.

Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name: That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven and things in earth, and things under the earth:

And that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.

THE SONG OF THE DYING

The wounded German drank from the bottle offered by the Frenchman, and lay on the field.—News Dispatch.

By the rusted swords of our fathers,
By the fields, where the valiant bled,
By the tears of the early widowed,
We—no one to avenge our dead
By the anguish that knows no comfort,
By the breaking hearts and the pain,
We pledged our lives to the cause,
We drained a toast to the slain.

They called and we left the harvest
To the sweep of an alien scythe,
We cut our lives from the Florida,
For the plains where the wounded
Wrote.

Was there aught of the fearful parting,
On lot of the snow and woe,
A twist of the severed heartstrings,
A grief that we did not know?

We've seen the eyes of our children
As they filled in the last embankment;
Through our dreams in the darkened
Trenches.

We've looked on a streaming face,
At the hall of the soughing bullets,
At the shock of the blood-stained
field.

We've known what it was to falter,
We've cursed the command to yield.

With the fierce bloodthirst of the sav-
age,
And the maddening lust to kill,
We've entered the death-mimed valley,
We've mounted the shell-swept hill.

But the joy of the clashing sabers
And the thrill of the fight is dead—
Your hand, for the mistle are falling,
And we sleep tonight with the dead.

Your hand, may we bear no malice,
Let us and our enemies hate,
We followed our ensigns to glory,
And shared but the common fate.

Since ever the world began,
They've built their thrones on our
corpses.

They've tied their towers to Mam-
mon,
And lowered the temple to Man.

We've fought for their crowns and
acceptance,
We've died that their helms might
live.

Our wounds were the moles in the
sunshine,
For we had a life to give,
The blood of a thousand.

Was shed in the stroke of a pen,
At their nod we were slaves in living,
But they let us die like Men.

—William Wright, in Life.

PERCHANCE THE PRINCE OF PEACE MAY PASS THIS WAY

Christian kings are wildly thrusting
Christian soldiers forth to war
On the continent of culture far away,
And I wonder as I ponder on my
peaceful island shore.

What the gentle Man of Nazareth
would say

Coco-palms in bending beauty whisper
softly overhead,
To the opalescent sea they seem to say
Let your psalms be sung so softly we
may hear the Master's tread.

For perchance the Prince of Peace
may pass this way.

In his holy omnipotence he is with the
hosts that mourn
For the crippled and the dead on
Europe's plain;

He is with the manless mothers of the
soldier's babes unborn,
He is with the risen spirits of the
slain.

He is with the wasting infant at the
starving widow's breast,
He is with the wounded lover mad
with pain.

And he hears the cries of millions some
in prayer and some in jest
It is time the gentle Jesus came
again!

But the world cannot behold him till
he is incarnate in the sin of war,
And he will not come commanding
war to cease.

We must win our own salvation by the
same eternal law,
That evolved from life the blessed
Prince of Peace.

Lo we build him great cathedrals to
be shattered in the fray,
When in hate we use the cannon and
the sword.

And there is no sanctuary when we
Christians want to slay,
Though we claim we are the chosen
of the Lord.

We acclaim his teachings righteous
and we glorify the light
As it leads our souls to strive for
better things.

But we fight in the fens of "fun"
and "sport" and "pleasure"
When we're dying for our little
earthly kings.

In his infinite compassion in his con-
science supreme
All the sins of human blindness he
could heal.

And when the world awakens from its
proud and cruel dream
We will find the Christ incarnate
everywhere.

Angel friends, forever watching whis-
per to overhead
For our flesh-unburied souls they
seem to say:

If you still the sound of battle you will
hear the Master's tread
For the Prince of Peace is passing
this day.

Will Robin in the Paradise of the
Pacific?

A PSALM OF HIGH LIVING

What the Spirit of the Household
Pledge said to the Hostess:
Tell me what this modern life
means to you, for I am old and
I have the look no time to dream
is the art of parting life.

Style are seldom what they seem
Style are the thing who are a button
For the great of the fastidious
This is the heart of the matter
Not in the mind but in the heart

Not in the mind but in the heart
Is the aim of the matter
But to look at guests half question
What is this I am eating thus?

You must stop in all your hurry
In the face of the Bridge club comes
To make sherry look like curries
Fish croquettes, vegetable plums

Time is short, and you are flustered
In a friend's house, the waitress too,
Still you must not let the standard
Culinary red, the tartle sky blue

Cook books tell us who wish
To live the truth with fatal fate,
And he who stands apart her duties
To the world's eye is a saint

O the way to the world's eye
(This is some to give you)
A simple, plain, and clear,
A simple, plain, and clear

Let us be up and away
Let us be up and away
Let us be up and away
Let us be up and away

Let us be up and away
Let us be up and away
Let us be up and away
Let us be up and away

We find nothing is too good when it comes to a frame for a favorite photograph.

We carry the best from a dozen makers, in hand carved, gold, and wood frames.

\$1.00 to \$10.00

Hardy's Art Store

16 N. Teton

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 21, 1885.

O. L. Godfrey went to Pueblo.

All the Franceville coal miners went to Denver to attend a meeting of the Working Men's union.

The Crawford house, which had been closed for some weeks, was reopened under the management of Peter Sauer.

The voters of the first ward were greatly excited over the fact that E. Barnett, proprietor of the Antlers, had consented to allow his name to be used as a candidate for alderman.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 21, 1895.

The Antlers-Alamo combination,

comprising some of the colored people employed at the two hotels, gave a highly successful minstrel show at the Coliseum (Temple) theater.

A small brick building was being erected on Bijou street, opposite the park, to be used by Dr. Frame as a veterinary hospital.

One of the most serious results of the recent cold snap was the freezing up of the entire Brookside water system.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1914, By The Tribune Co. press.)

STAMMERING

Much the most comprehensive book on stammering that I know of is one recently written by Prof. C. S. Blumel of the University of Colorado. Of stammering by young children he says:

"Much success has been achieved by a few stammering schools established especially for young children. We have already emphasized the fact that during childhood, when the secondary causes have not yet supervened, stammering usually yields readily to rational treatment. But it is not by any means desirable that a young child be incarcerated in an institution. An intelligent mother can usually accomplish all that is possible for a stammering child if, instead of supinely waiting for him to 'outgrow' the difficulty, she will undertake to combat the impediment.

"In the first place the child himself must be induced to strive for fluency in speech. He must be offered a substantial and much coveted reward for ultimate victory, and must be helped at every stage of the contest. The words he is about to use—and in the words he must be checked quietly and gently each time that he stammers. He must be made to wait and reflect upon utter these words slowly and with composure. If he then speaks fluently he should be commended and encouraged and she made to repeat the words in order that he may gain assurance.

"The child should be made to feel that although it is not reprehensible to stammer, it is nevertheless highly commendable to speak with fluency. He should never be laughed at, scolded, or punished for his impediment, for with such treatment, fear soon associates itself with speech. He should never be mimicked and for this reason and a hundred others should be kept from school till the impediment has been eliminated.

"If much amnesia appears to be present the child should be told to think during speech how his words are being put to sound. If physical stammering is in evidence he should be taught to inhale before speaking and to speak at all times with effort.

"The child should be required to speak of practice, to learn and repeat simple rhymes. He should be told little stories and should be made to repeat each sentence slowly and carefully after the parent. Later when progress has been attained he should be required to relate three stories by him self.

"If mothers would adopt these simple measures we should in a few decades hear little more of stammering.

When Blumel began to study stammering he wrote down certain facts. He thought as to the reason for stammering could be acceptable to his mind unless it explained all the facts. The facts he explained were these: The true cause of stammering must explain all the facts. It must explain the fact:

"That the stammerer can usually sing without difficulty.

"That the stammerer can often speak well when alone.

"That the stammerer is usually fluent when speaking in concert with other people.

"That the stammerer can usually repeat fluently the words that are pronounced by another person by the way of a parrot.

"That it is not possible to stammer in a foreign language.

"That a stammerer can stammer in a word that is not a word.

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CHICAGO MARKS

Dr. Jack Pot	18.	10.
Elkton	44	47
El Paso	170	173
Fanny R.	08%	08
Findley	02%	02
Gold Dollar Con.	04%	05
Gold, Gov.	04%	05
Isabella	14%	17%
Jack Pot	08	08%
Jennie Sample		05

Old Gold	014	011
Pharmacist	014	02
Portland	113	117
Vindicator	123	130

UNCLASSIFIED

	Bid.	Ask.
Jerry J.	03	04
U. G. M.	04	06
STREET CAR		
	Bid.	Ask.
Banner	01	01 1/2
Black Jack		01 1/2
Hob Lee		002
Faultieroy		02
Gold Bond		03
Howe		03 1/2
Kittie Lane	009	01 1/2
Mary Nevins		02 1/2
New Haven		006
Pilgrim	0086	
Raven & B. H.	03 1/2	04 1/2
Requa Savage		02
Robert Burns	004	
Rose M.	006	
MISCELLANEOUS		
	Bid.	Ask.
Blanche	001	
Colo. G. Camp	002	
Flower, W.	002	03

Matoa	005	005
O. K.		005
Tenderfoot H.	0025	
Texas Girl	001	003

SEPARABLE SAT.

Acacia, 3,000 at 54; Lambella, 8,000 at 47; Dante, 1,000 at 4; Gold Dollar, 4,000 at 44.

NEVADA STOCKS

NEVADA STOCKS		
Quotations Furnished by	Oils & Co.	Bid. Ask.
Goldfield District—		
Atlanta	24	26
Booth	32	34
Blue Bull	5	6
C. O. D.	6	7
Combination Fr.	6	7
Daley		9
Die R. E.	3	
Florence		60
Goldfield Con.	150	
Jumbo Ext.	75	78
Lone Star	7	8
Merger	23	
Spearhead	9	

Sliver-Pick	6	7
Vernal	6	5
Yellow Tiger	3	4
Manhattan District—		
Manhattan Con.		8
White Cap	5	
Oro	10	11
Sand		10
Kewaroes	18	20
Comstock District—		
Con. Ya.	5	5
Hale & Norcross	4	4
Mexican	42	
Ohir	18	18


Savage	4	
Sierra Nevada	13	14
Union	21	22
Tonopah District—		
Belmont	375	
Cash Boy	5	6
Gipsy Queen		2
Jim Butler	68	
Merger	26	
Midway	7	8
Monsarch P. Ex	4	5
Montana	49	50
Mishnah, Etc.	35	

McNamara	8	14
North Star	13	8
Rescue Eula	8	9
Umatilla		2
West End		57
Other Districts		
Pitts. Silver Peak	10	
Nevada Hills		22
Round Mountain	39	44

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Cotton spot quiet; middling uplands, 35.55; no sales.

Quotations Furnished by		Eds. & Co.	
	Open.	High.	Low.
Oct.	3.06	3.10	3.05
Dec.	3.77	3.84	3.73
Mar.	5.45	5.49	5.41
May	5.64	5.74	5.62
July	5.82	5.90	5.81
Aug.	5.93	5.97	5.82



REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON
 Of Minnesota, Who Is Urging a
 ...

O. Brokers,
 STOCK EXCHANGE
 FINE EXCHANGE
 A. & C. TRADE
 INVESTMENT SECURITIES
 VARIOUS BRANDS
 ALL OF THE ABOVE

WHAT THE PRESS AGENTS SAY

H. B. WARNER IN "UNDER COVER"

Patrons of the Opera House are assured a genuine treat in the forthcoming engagement of "Under Cover," the sensational play by H. B. Warner, who has been the leading actor in the city since his arrival here on Monday evening, March 8. "Under Cover," a sensational play, is the supreme melodramatic triumph of the season by the newspaper critics and theatergoers of such important centers as New York city, Chicago and Boston, in each of which it played long engagements in big houses, comes to this city with their unqualified indorsement. It is still the reigning success of New York, where it has been since last August. In Boston it ran for 40 weeks, while its engagement in Chicago lasted nearly six months.

It is the splendid Chicago company (said to be the best of all), which Selwyn & Co. are sending to this city intact. Headed by H. B. Warner, who won hosts of friends and admirers through his clever acting in the stellar role of "Alias Jimmy Valentine." Other members of the company include such players of note as Isabel Irving, herself an ex-star who was last seen on this way in "The Concert" with Lee Dietrichstein and with John Drew, in both companies of which she was the leading woman; Rita Stanwood, a younger leading woman, now to the west, but one of undisputed ability, destined to be one of the best in the country; Frank Kingdon, beloved by countless theatergoers through his long years of playing important roles; William Courtleigh, Jr., the ex-McGrane and Ruth Donnelly, the latter a protegee of Rose Stuy.

"Under Cover" is a thrilling modern melodrama dealing with the United States customs department, the secret service, and New York city's smartest set, the so-called "400." It tells a fascinating story of the efforts of the customs department, protesting against a young society woman, to capture the smuggler of a \$200,000 pearl necklace. The young woman, forced into the disagreeable task through the knowledge of the customs inspector that her younger sister defrauded a burglary insurance company, finds herself hunting down the man she loves. It is either he or her sister. How she solves the difficult question furnishes one of the great surprises ever written into a play.

All orders will be received now for engagement.

A motion picture, which is predicted on all sides will be a new era in that form of entertainment, is scheduled as the next attraction at the Opera House, next Monday and Tuesday, "Sealed Orders."

This European masterpiece is probably the first really big dramatic work produced in the past, numerous big plays that have achieved great success have been reproduced in motion picture form, but none of them, in this instance, the story, dialogue and situations were all designed for the most effective results possible on the screen, in consequence of which the production enjoys an advantage that none of its predecessors have had.

"Sealed Orders" is particularly timely, as it is a naval play. The fact that the locale is Europe means nothing for the story is one quite as comprehensible to the average American as to the Continental. A fleet of dreadnaughts and two armies were employed in the making of the picture, in addition to a remarkable cast of principals.

The story deals with two nations on the verge of war. A titled traitor is caught by the movements of the home government for the enemy, and reporting to his masters through the medium of carrier pigeons. The head of the home navy is Admiral Van Houver, whose son is lieutenant in the same

presence of the spy, in the room, and goes with her husband to the nursery, where he takes leave of his children, while the count remains in hiding in the reception room. In turning from his children, the lieutenant picks up a paper elephant that the nurse has made for one of the babies, and laughing at its grotesque outline, he is horrified to find it fashioned from a letter addressed by Count Spinelli to his wife. It had been a most cunningly insinuating message, and the part out away by the nurse left it a most degrading deed. During the scene,



H. B. WARNER AND RITA STANWOOD

In "Under Cover" at the Opera House Monday Evening, March 8.

scene that follows, the spy takes advantage of their absence to seize the letter with the sealed orders, open it, and the latter, and return it to the portfolio.

On returning to the reception room, the young officer looks for the bag, and discovers the spy hidden behind the mantle. His determination to wreak vengeance is interrupted by the appearance of another officer from his ship, who comes to urge him to hurry away. He suppresses his fury and turns away with his brother officer, rather than expose what he regards as the betrayal of his home.

The spy, too, leaves, and having copied the order, "Attack at sunrise," sets about to transmit it to his masters. For this purpose he repairs to an old windmill on the crown of a hill on his estate, where his pigeons and paraphernalia are concealed. After hiding the message under a bird's wing, and turning it loose on its faithful mission, the spy repairs to a pit under the ancient structure to hide away his equipment. A burst of wind sweeps the door, which closes the trap over the pit, and wedges it beyond all power of the prisoner, to dislodge. Nemesis, too, overtaken the mute, feathered messenger. The bird is shot by a man in Van Houver's division before it reaches the lines of the enemy. The fact that it is a carrier pigeon, and the known cause of investigation, resulting in the arrest of Van Houver.

that thing, the spy, the latter, for a while, is in a (colored light) system is installed on each (page) must. Four of these boats were made to display at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco.

A continuous parade will be given from 2 p. m. until 11 p. m.

"OPEN HOUSE VAUDEVILLE"

The patrons of the Opera House, who are not weary of seeing a bill by the star, bill on next Wednesday and Friday at the Opera House.



H. B. WARNER AND RITA STANWOOD

In "Under Cover" at the Opera House Monday Evening, March 8.

undoubtedly one of the best bills to be offered and the entire show is one of merit. The Melrose Twins, in songs, dances and grace, promises to be one of the most unique dancing acts to appear here this season, and with their pretty costumes and some high-class singing should prove quite popular to everyone. Nip and Tuck, the acrobats and contortionists, are very pleasing. Cavey and Dacey, in one of the best singing and dancing sketches appearing, and this popular circuit, are bound to meet with much favor. The Aerial La Valis, a spectacular aerial novelty, will please the most skeptical, an act that is positively amazing. Princeton and Yale, presenting the funniest one-act comedy sketch on the stage, "600 Miles From New York," holds the headline position and should be an immense drawing card. The three first-run reels of high-class photoplays along with the above selection of acts, will open a two-day engagement at the Opera House, next Wednesday afternoon at 2:30. Acts on sale Monday morning for both days. Three shows, daily. Matinee, 2:30; evenings, 7:15-9:15.

The time that was built by J. J. O'Shea, a famous watchmaker, and is a marvel of electrical and mechanical ingenuity. Triple screw propellers send water through the water at a rate of 10 tons an hour. At the Princess theater tomorrow the boat will be explained in detail by a competent caller.

The New York is manned by a crew of 100 men, which makes it the largest model ever built. The ship is a perfect reproduction of the United States navy, including searchlights, guns, really being a real wireless apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of a modern battleship.

A model of the battleship New York, complete to the smallest external detail and but 12 feet long, which is on route to the San Francisco exposition, will be at the Princess theater tomorrow and Tuesday. The little ship is an exact reproduction of the super-dreadnaught of the United States navy, including searchlights, guns, really being a real wireless apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of a modern battleship.

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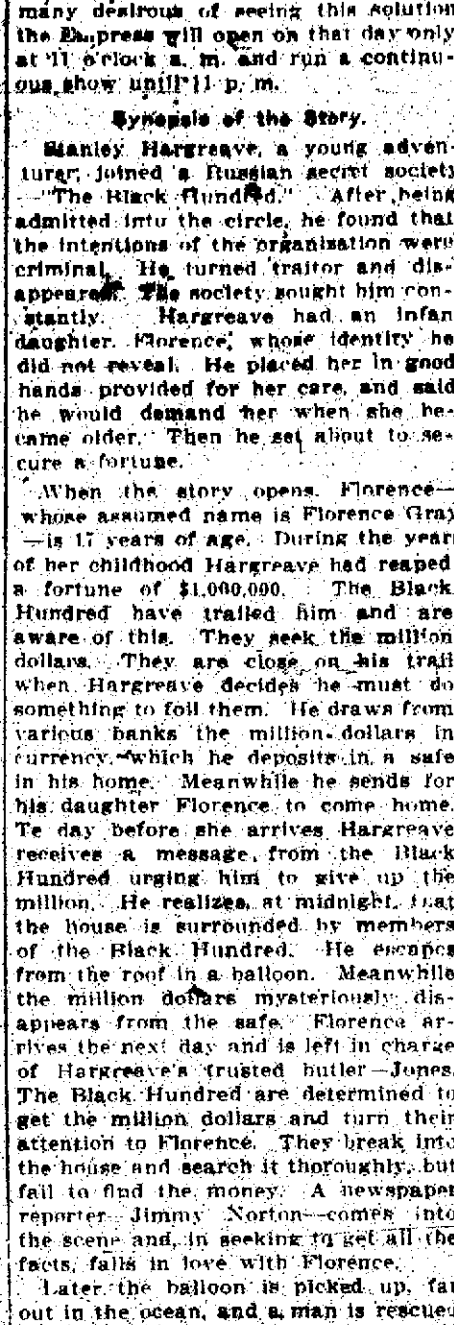
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EUGENE PALLETTE (AT WHEEL) AND RAUL WALSH, DAMON AND PYTHIAS OF THE MUTUAL STUDIOS.

In "Under Cover" at the Opera House Monday Evening, March 8.

undoubtedly one of the best bills to be offered and the entire show is one of merit. The Melrose Twins, in songs, dances and grace, promises to be one of the most unique dancing acts to appear here this season, and with their pretty costumes and some high-class singing should prove quite popular to everyone. Nip and Tuck, the acrobats and contortionists, are very pleasing. Cavey and Dacey, in one of the best singing and dancing sketches appearing, and this popular circuit, are bound to meet with much favor. The Aerial La Valis, a spectacular aerial novelty, will please the most skeptical, an act that is positively amazing. Princeton and Yale, presenting the funniest one-act comedy sketch on the stage, "600 Miles From New York," holds the headline position and should be an immense drawing card. The three first-run reels of high-class photoplays along with the above selection of acts, will open a two-day engagement at the Opera House, next Wednesday afternoon at 2:30. Acts on sale Monday morning for both days. Three shows, daily. Matinee, 2:30; evenings, 7:15-9:15.

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PRINCESS

TOMORROW WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Special Patriotic Demonstration

AMERICA

THE GREAT NEW YORK HIPPODROME SPECTACLE

10-Piece Orchestra

SPECIAL ADDED ATTRACTION

\$10,000 Miniature Battleship

IN ACTION

Exact reproduction of Battleship New York. Fully electric lighted. Search lights. Wireless apparatus. Guns being fired. This boat will be exhibited on the stage and a competent sailor will tell of the mechanism of this wonderful battleship, which in miniature is but 12 feet long. Every man, woman and child should take advantage of this opportunity to see a real battleship in action. This battleship will be shown at every show MONDAY and TUESDAY.

No advance in price. Of course, it's at The Princess.

Opera House Monday Eve. March 8th

H. B. WARNER AND COMPANY

Producers of "Within the Law," "Twin Beds," etc.

The Supremely Triumphant Melodramatic Sensation of 1915!

UNDER COVER

Roi Cooper Mergue's Exciting Play of Love, Laughter, Mystery and Thrills.

THE TRIPLE TRIUMPH OF THREE CITIES

New York-Chicago-Boston

H. B. WARNER

(Also "Alias Jimmy Valentine")

AND THE GUARANTEED ORIGINAL CHICAGO COMPANY

Including the Following Noted Players

Isabel Irving
Frank Kingdon
Thomas McGrane
Jay Wilson
E. M. Draper

Rita Stanwood
William Courtleigh, Jr.
Ruth Donnelly
Francis Stafford
Evelyn May

MAIL ORDERS NOW

more to secure possession of the million dollars. Their chiefs Braine and the Countess Olga get into the Hargrave home.

Do they succeed in finding the million?

Are they foiled again?

Does Jimmy Norton marry the charming Florence?

Who is the butler-Jones?

What has become of Hargrave?

Where is the million found?

Who wins the \$10,000 prize for the best solution of the mystery?

These questions are answered in Harold MacGrath's story of "The Million Dollar Mystery," in the twenty-third episode of Thanhauser's motion picture version of "The Million Dollar Mystery," appearing at the leading theaters. See the photoplay. See how a \$10,000 cash prize was paid for 100 words—the best solution of the mystery.

ALMA GLUCK'S PREFERENCE FOR WHITE GOWNS

Alma Gluck is a great singer; she is also a woman of perfect taste. When it comes to clothes, she stands as a model to other artists, as well as to all the members of her sex.

Last year while in the west, a reporter who interviewed Madame Gluck asked her if she had a favorite color, and to this question, the singer promptly replied:

"Well, if black and white were colors, I would say black and white were my favorites, as I prefer these; however, I do sometimes wear pink and blue to give my friends a rest. My evening gowns are always white and simply made. I think a singer owes it to her art to wear nothing so elaborate that it might detract from her music; for this reason I wear no jewels."

A noted woman model who heard of

Alma Gluck

World-Famous Soprano

At The BURNS

MARCH 12

Madame Gluck's preference for white stated:

"Madame Gluck is one of the fortunate few who can wear white; she has a slender figure—so slender as a girl of 18, and her coloring being dark, white makes a fine contrast for her; but a singer inclined to be stout or even plump with a blonde coloring would hardly look attractive in the same in a white gown, or for that matter in delicate tulle; this may explain why many singers wear black or dark colors."

Mme. Gluck will appear at the Burns March 12.

A former member of the Kentucky legislature, now engaged in the practice of law in Louisville, tells of the time that the question of permitting osteopaths to practice was a moot one in the legislative body. They were arguments pro and con until the speech of a mountaineer statesman did much toward settling the question. (Osteopathic recognition, he spoke somewhat as follows: "I'm in favor of letting these osteopaths practice. The homeopathic practice, the allopathic practice, all the other paths practice. And after all, we may as well remember that as the poet says, the paths all lead but to the grave.")

Remarkable Model

of Battleship

"New York"

Which Will Be

on Exhibition at the

Princess Monday -

and Tuesday

The Gazette Delivered for 60c per Month.

Skill, Experience, Accuracy, Establish Confidence—that confidence upon which the drug business depends.

Our store enjoys that confidence gained by wide experience. Bring your prescriptions to us—they'll be filled correctly with purest drugs.

Drop in sometimes for Sundries—cold creams and lotions for chapped hands and faces.

D.Y. Butcher Drug Co.

We are ready to serve you with your Spring needs in Suits, Skirts, Coats and Millinery, and we extend to you credit cheerfully if you desire.

I. POLANT
119 S. Tejon St.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Forecast: Colorado—Fair and colder Friday; clear Saturday.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado Springs office for the 24 hours ending at 4 p. m.:

Temperature at 4 p. m.	39
Temperature at 10 a. m.	45
Temperature at 6 p. m.	38
Maximum temperature	45
Minimum temperature	25
Air temperature	35
Bar. pressure, inches	30.1
Bar. pressure, inches	30.1
Mean velocity of wind per hour	6
Max. velocity of wind per hour	15
Relative humidity at noon	50
Dew point at noon	28
Evaporation in inches	0

CITY BRIEFS

FOR RENT—Furnished, 8-room modern cottage, on car line, 1824 N. Weber. Phone 3497.

SIXTH Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Atken of 709 P. St. have as the parents of a daughter, born yesterday.

MY SWEETHEART—At J. D. Dillard Music House, 125 1/2 N. Tejon.

BROTHERHOOD DINNER—Boulder Street Presbyterian church, tonight, 6:30—7:30.

D. M. C. CROCHET COTTON can be bought in all numbers at Harriet Curran's, 14 E. Pike Peak. Phone Main 2225.

BIRTH—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Baldwin of 118 North Weber street, are the parents of a daughter, born last evening at Glockner sanatorium.

THE REVIVAL OF REVIVALISM—The celebration of the modern Revivalism, Rev. Thomas Robb, Agnew Sunday morning at All Saints church.

COLLEGE VERBERS—The Rev. Arthur N. Tait of St. Stephens church will deliver the address at the Colorado college vesper service Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock in Perkins hall. The choir will render the anthem, "America the Beautiful," by Stepler.

NO CELEBRATION—It is announced by a special committee of the D. M. C. A. M. that there will be no Washington birthday exercises this year, held jointly by the lodge and the city schools. It has been found impossible to secure a hall suitable for the purpose.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER—All subscribers to the recent campaign by the Y. M. C. A. are invited to a complimentary dinner at the headquarters next Friday evening at 6:30 o'clock.

D. W. W. FIORI, president of the association, will preside. The year's work will be outlined and there will be a number of short addresses, followed by an exhibition in the gymnasium.

Malted Milk Chocolate Creams—Confectionery of course.

A concert for everybody at every body's price. Concert of British folk songs, the Burns, tonight. You will be fascinated by the three Fuller Sisters from over the sea and their rare songs of days gone by.

AUTO HITS BICYCLIST; ESCAPES IN DARKNESS

A Bradford, 1124 Washington avenue, narrowly escaped serious injury late Wednesday night when he was struck by an unidentified automobile and knocked from his bicycle. The accident occurred at the corner of Colorado avenue and Limite street. Bradford was unable to give any description of the machine or the driver. The machine, after striking Bradford, was driven west at a rapid pace. Bradford was taken to his home. He suffered painful cuts and bruises. The police are investigating.

Established in 1871, With the Town.

★ FOR SALE GROWING RETAIL BUSINESS
PRATIALLY CASH BUSINESS—
COSTS \$4,500; PAYS \$3,000 YEARLY
TEJON ST.—U-1022 H.

WILLS, SPACKMAN & KENT
BANK BUILDING, 14 E. PIKE PEAK AVE.

Societies and Clubs

El Paso lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M. will hold a special communication this afternoon and evening at 4 and 7:30 o'clock. Work in the E. A. degree. Visiting Masons invited.

Monte Rose jubilee lodge meets tonight at 7:30 o'clock in Odd Fellows hall.

The Women's society of the First Presbyterian church will give the following program this afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock: Devotional, Dr. Garvin, Korea Twenty Years Ago, Miss Foster, Medical Work in Korea, Mrs. Burdick, Evangelistic Work, Miss Burdick, reading, "The Painful and the Bread," Mrs. Heller, "Reminding Korea," Miss Anna McCracken. At 4:30 o'clock this evening the brotherhood will give a banquet for the Boys department.

The Women's association of the Unitarian church will meet with Miss H. Sibley, 9 Cheyenne boulevard, at 4 p. m.

Section 1 of the First Christian church will meet with Mrs. Radford, 1122 North Institute street, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Decker will assist.

Kit Carson circle No. 3, Ladies of the G. A. R. will meet in regular session this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Business of special interest.

Personal Mention

The Rev. and Mrs. Merle N. Smith will receive the officers and teachers of the First M. E. church at the parsonage next Tuesday evening.

Alex Patterson and his nephew, Duncan Jack, have gone to Elk Mountain, Wyo., on account of the serious illness of Mr. Patterson's sister-in-law. They will return next week.

C. C. Hamlin has returned to Colorado Springs after a three weeks' business trip to New York, Washington, and other cities.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Howbert, who have been spending the winter at Atlantic City, N. J., are expected to return to this city next week. Mrs. Howbert's health is reported to be much improved.

Colorado City News

The Hon. John B. Stephen of Denver was in Colorado City yesterday on his way to the western slope. He is taking a load of farm implements to his ranch near Grand Junction.

H. S. Coffin has been taken to St. Francis hospital where it will be necessary for him to undergo an operation.

Miss Gladys Nichols is teaching in the Longfellow school, taking the place of Miss Stoezeling, who is ill.

The Thursday night dances at Mark's hall will be continued during Lent. Fluk's orchestra.

AUTOS COLLIDE, BUT PASSENGERS UNINJURED

An automobile, owned and driven by C. E. Bond of Manitou, was almost completely wrecked yesterday morning when it collided with a car driven by Dr. H. W. Swan at the corner of Fontanero and Colorado. Mr. Bond, with his wife and children, were in the machine, but none received serious injuries. The Bond machine was headed south and Dr. Swan was driving west on Fontanero street when the accident occurred. Both machines were being driven at a slow pace, the collision occurring when both tried to avoid an accident.

MARSHMALLOW ROLL Today at

PHILIPS
111 E. Bijou St.

KIPPERED SALMON

A most appetizingly cured fish and very popular along the Pacific coast. Splendid to serve cold for supper and equally as nice if served hot. It is mildly salted and then cured by smoking over a very hot fire. Also with the same for supper this evening.

Sonnimers Market

QUALITY MARKET GOODS
113 E. TEJON ST.
Call Main 114

Washington's Birthday Novelties

There'll be hatches and cherries, flags and sprigs of cherry trees, of course. Today after-dinner mints with red and blue hatches that all cut-out ladies, beautiful red cherries on the stem, fancy cakes decorated with hatches, cherries, flags and sprigs of the original cherry tree, all these and more you'll find here in Washington's Birthday Novelties.

Be sure to order what you want in advance, for we close on Monday at 11 o'clock. The delivery to Broadmoor will leave at 8 o'clock and the last city delivery goes at 9:30.

BURGESS
PHONE MAIN EIGHTY-THREE
113-114 N. Tejon St.

News of the Courts

The following fines were assessed in police court yesterday: Frank Spear, drunkenness, \$100; "Shorty" Roberts, drunkenness, \$100; Bill Struburne, drunkenness, \$50; Mrs. Jullien, violating dog ordinance, \$10; Ed O'Brien, begging, \$10.

Frank Williams, aged 29, and Fred Hasler, aged 20, were arrested by the sheriff's office yesterday on a charge of stealing a quantity of brass from the hoisting engine at the Alex Patterson mine north of Pike View.

Sheriff P. E. Worsham of Chickasha, Okla., arrived yesterday for H. T. Myers, who is wanted in Oklahoma on a charge of stealing automobile tools and accessories valued at \$100. Myers was arrested here by Deputy Sheriff Galt.

George Kauch, charged with passing a worthless check for \$10 on Alex Reibach, has been arrested by the sheriff's office and is in the county jail.

One's direct information filed in the district court, and charging assault with intent to kill, Alvin Hardy of Chikan was arrested yesterday by Sheriff Birdsell. The complaining witness is Elmer Hall.

Suit to collect \$287.50, alleged to be due as commission for a real estate deal, was filed in the county court yesterday by Horace Meloy against A. Applegate.

Y. W. C. A. Notes

A program of unusual interest will be given at the fortnightly entertainment this evening. Junior Burns will show moving pictures; Mr. Compton, who accompanied the Colorado College Glee club as reader on a recent trip, will give several numbers, and there will be music. All members of the association and their friends are invited.

CITY FEDERATION WILL OBSERVE DAY OF PRAYER

The City Federation of Women's Missionary Societies will observe the day of prayer for missions, Thursday, February 23, at the First M. E. church. An all day meeting will be held and the women are asked to bring a box of luncheon. Coffee will be served.

The morning hour, 11 to 12:30, will be devoted to a Bible lesson on the book of Matthew and to prayer for home missions. At 1:30 a business session will be held and at 2 the prayer service for foreign missions will begin. In the afternoon Mrs. W. C. Robinson will speak on "The Intellectual and Religious Awakening in Asia."

LADIES AUXILIARY TO GIVE ENTERTAINMENT

The Ladies auxiliary of the painters will give the following program at their entertainment this evening in W. O. W. hall: Piano solo, Miss Leavering; recitation, Grace Crane; solo, Everett Patterson; duet, Elkins and Elkins; reading, Mrs. Dillenbeck; vocal solo, M. J. Schmitt; trio for violin, piano and cornet, Messrs. Johnson and Maxwell; recitation, Errol Boeck; vocal solo, Mrs. Harbord; piano solo, Miss Grace Forbes; dialogue, Mrs. and Miss Leavering; vocal solo, Helen Smith; vocal duet, Misses Leavering and Foss; duet, piano and violin, Errol and Errol Boeck.

HOLLAND REELECTED EL PASO CLUB PRESIDENT

Buck L. Holland has been re-elected president of the El Paso club for the



JAMES VALENTINE
Who has been a member of the British Royal Society since 1904. He is a native of the state of Ohio and has been a resident of the city of El Paso for the past 10 years. He has been a member of the El Paso club for the past 10 years.

Final Cleanup Sale

Fancy Silk Waists, \$5.00 to \$9.00 values; Special to close out. \$3.25

ONE MORE effort to dispose of all remaining Winter Suits and Coats. Only a few garments left and these drastic price reductions will clear them away. This sale will make an irresistible appeal to dozens of savingly inclined women and those who come first and can find the sizes wanted will secure wonderful bargains.

WE HAVE ONLY 8 SUITS left in stock from the winter season: 2 navy blues, 1 brown and 5 blacks. Sizes two 38, one 38, two 40, two 42, one 44. Regular prices, five \$25.00, one \$27.50, two \$30.00. Your choice for.....

WE HAVE 7 Novelty Mixture Coats, some with cape and some without; regular prices ranging as high as \$25.00; to close these out we offer you your choice for.....

2 \$15.00 Navy Chinchilla Coats
1 \$21.50 Navy Cheviot Coat
1 \$25.00 Green Storm Serge Coat
1 \$40.00 Black Broadcloth Coat

5.00 Petticoats 1.35
COTTON and SILK MIXTURE PETTICOATS, in a wide variety of desirable colors, such as pink, light blue, old rose, dark red, lavender, purple and white. Our special value at \$2.45; extra special for \$1.35

2.95 Petticoats 1.65
MESSALINE PETTICOATS in light blue, pink and red, selling regular for \$2.95; extra special to close out at, each \$1.65

3.95 Petticoats 2.15
CREPE DE CHINE PETTICOATS in the following colors: Light blue, navy, old rose and orange; selling regular \$3.95; to close out at, each \$2.15

5 and 5.50 Petticoats 2.95
JERSEY SILK and CREPE DE CHINE PETTICOATS in the following colors: Light blue, navy, copenhagen, pink, lavender, purple, brown, tango, green, black, also white; selling regular \$5.00 and \$5.50; to close out at, each \$2.95



Golden Rule Cash Grocery
Strictly Fresh Eggs, doz. 25c
Sweet Creamery Butter, 30c
1 Tall Salmon, 10c
1 15c can Tomatoes, 10c
1 doz. 15c cans Tomatoes, 1.15
Fancy Grapefruit, 5c
5 lbs. Bulk Oats, 25c
Fancy Oranges, dozen, 20c to 30c
1 gal. Maple Syrup, 90c
1 gal. Sunshine Crackers, 25c
100 lbs. Fancy White Western Slope Potatoes, 1.15
100 lbs. Extra Fancy Red McClure Potatoes, 1.20
100 lbs. Good Colorado Soft Wheat Flour, 3.40

Dan Tracy

THE CASH GROCER
129 E. HUIRANO.
PHONE 1099.

BIG 4

116 E. Cucharas Phone 676

ODEON CANDY CO.

WILL CORNELISON, Mgr.

OUR GARAGE

is well heated. Store your car with us this winter; the service is unexcelled. Rates that will apply to you.

Agency G. E.

Edison Mazda Lamps.
Free and Prompt Delivery.
BATTY ELECTRIC CO.
Phone M. 1413 12 E. Bijou

O. W. FAIRLEY

MORTICIAN

CRUMP

Phone 1011
24 East Columbia

PIEKES

Phone 1011
24 East Columbia

CHEAPER THAN DIRT CHEAP

\$1800
NOTHING FOR THE LOT AND IT'S EVEN A LARGE
A WHILE LOT LESS FROM THE 21 OF THE HOUSE
AND IT HAS 7 LOTS, BATH, LAUNDRY
10 IN THE CAR LINE, 8 BLOCKS FROM P. O.
YOU'D EASILY WALK IT

The Bennett-Shellenberger Realty Company
8 PINE PEAK AVE.

Golden Rule Cash Grocery

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J. M. STEWART

128 S. NEVADA AVE.
PHONE 904

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THE ALTA VISTA HOTEL

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.



ON BEAUTIFUL CASCADE AVENUE

CENTRALLY LOCATED

Only Two Blocks From Depot and Business Section. Convenient to Postoffice, Churches, Clubs and Theaters

Cafe and Quick Service Lunch in Connection

DINING ROOM
WITH CUISINE AND TABLE SERVICE THAT HAS NO SUPERIOR

European Plan \$1.00 Per Day Up

H. H. Stevens, Proprietor.

J. C. Bussey, Manager

The Alamo Hotel

MOST MODERATE PRICED CAFE IN THE CITY



RATES, \$1.00 PER DAY AND UPWARD

CENTRALLY LOCATED

COLORADO SPRINGS' LEADING HOTEL.

GEORGE S. ELSTON, President and General Manager

FIREPROOF

MODIFIED EUROPEAN PLAN
CLUB MEALS A SPECIALTY

Opposite Court House Park

Soldiers Fight in Mud Up to Knees; No Rest or Sleep

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Georges Quinton, a reservist who was cited in the orders of the day for holding out, alone of all his section, against the attack of November 12 near Ypres, sends some interesting notes of trench life.

He writes: "Four days in the mud up to our knees, when we stand up to fire, up to the armpits when we sit down to rest, as for lying down in it, that's not to be thought of."

"Here at the rest depot we find the illustrated papers with photographs of 'parlor trenches' such as we haven't had the luck to see. The real business in hand is transacted in a narrow ditch, a yard and a half deep, with a foot of mud, water or slush, at the bottom of it, and a low bridge of earth on the edge toward the Germans who batter it with their bullets and scatter it with their shells."

"Back of the lines in the 'cagars' as we call the covered trenches, and at rest in the villages, life is dull and uninteresting—nothing to do but green boxes, clean guns and chaff the Taubes. No one seems to be sorry when their turn in the trenches comes. Every man then is a bundle of nerves but that doesn't prevent the traditional Gallic wit and effervescence from showing itself. A German sentry or an officer on observation becomes not only the target for our bullets but a butt of sarcasm. A pig dragged to the front from a deserted village is attached to a cord and pushed over the bank of the trench with a Prussian helmet on his head. The 'boches' save us the trouble of sticking him and we drag him back where we can roast him and eat him at leisure."

"I don't know how to account for it, but with wet feet four days at a stretch I can't catch even a cold in the head, while in Paris I have an average of four cases of bronchitis every winter. Alongside me there is a fellow who weighed in just outside the 200-pound limit—escaped being exempted by a few insignificant ounces. He used to spend a few thousand francs every season in one from five to ten pounds at Ypres, he has already lost 25 here and is as hard as nails next year."

Uniforms May Be Striped Like Zebra After Present War

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The experience of this war may lead to the trial of soldiers' uniforms striped like the zebra or banded by the colors of the rainbow, in the opinion of some military observers who have serious doubts as to the effectiveness of khaki, blue-gray, or any of the other colors now in use. In India and South Africa, where khaki got its reputation as a uniform cloth, it fitted well into the backgrounds of the landscapes, but in the different atmosphere and landscapes of Europe both the khaki and the blue-gray show up conspicuously in mass.

Nature, the color experts now say, did not stripe the zebra by way of ornament, but as a protective measure. It is the unbroken mass of color, no matter of what shade, that catches the eye in the distance. Colonel Maude, a well known expert, recounts an instance in India when his party, approaching a parade ground from a distance, were unable to see but one of three battalions until comparatively close up. The troops all wore scarlet jackets. But two battalions were made invisible by white pipeclay helmets and cross straps, which broke the mass of color, while the conspicuous body had dark straps which blended in with the red. Tigers, leopards, birds, lizards, snakes and most living creatures use a mottled coloring.

While scarlet is most conspicuous at short range, it is the first of the primary colors to fade from view at a distance. As a landscape has all colors in it, striped, large checks or variegated blotches of different colors are the easiest to melt into the background. This fact was recognized in the old times, when forth on the coast were painted in black and white equines.

Even now crude colors in stripes are used to conceal wagons from airmen.

he says he'll buy a farm somewhere dig trenches and save the Vichy money.

A formal petition for higher wages for women workers in Milwaukee has been filed with the Wisconsin Industrial Commission.

COMMENT OF THE GERMAN PAPERS

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Explaining the situation in the east, Major Morant, military expert of the Tageblatt, points out that reports from general headquarters show the pursuit of the Russians in proceeding in three directions. The northern movement has resulted in the capture of Tauraggen but not without fighting along the line from Tilsit to Tauraggen. The Russians, however, soon were forced to retreat again. Major Morant says and it appears that no reinforcements have been sent them from Kovno. He continues:

"There also has been fighting northwest of Grobno probably against the fortress garrison sent ahead against the Germans. The situation is just as favorable in the district of the Narva river near Lomza where the Germans still are contending with apparently fresh Russian troops from the fortress at Lomza. This whole movement is the result of the Mazurian lake victory. It was well prepared and splendidly carried out to cover the right flank of the fortified line north of Tarsam."

Major Morant declares the western situation shows daily the hopelessness of the allies' offensive and adds:

"Our procedure there stands in a certain degree under the pressure of general conditions. We must, like General Lee, abandon for the time our hold."

Many a preacher exhausts his congregation before he does his subject.

warfare and restrain ourselves to a steady holding on."

BERLIN, February 20 (via London).—The Berlin newspapers with the exception of the Kreuz Zeitung, publish with comment a Washington dispatch received by way of Amsterdam in which Secretary Daniels of the United States navy is quoted as saying that no American warships would be used to convoy American merchantmen.

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "In this report is correct and Secretary Daniels' declaration expresses the attitude of the cabinet, the responsibility rests on America for all the accidents which we should like to avoid and for the avoidance of which we gave into the hands of the United States the only possible remedy."

PERMANENT RECOGNITION OF SOLDIERS' SERVICES

PARIS, Feb. 20.—A permanent recognition of soldiers cited in the orders of the day is proposed in the form of a "croix de Guerre" (war cross), consisting of a bronze cross bearing the words "citation" and the date, "1914-1918." For each additional citation a bar bearing the word "citation" will be added. On the uniform the cross will hang from the green ribbon of the medal of 1870 but with the black bars, symbol of mourning for Alsace-Lorraine, suppressed. On civilian dress, to distinguish the cross from other medals, it will be worn without ribbon in the button hole.

Chicago provides over 2,100 hospital beds for its consumptives.

Men Know Little of Operations Outside of Immediate Locality

PARIS, Feb. 20.—How little some soldiers know of the operations in which they take part is shown by the case of Private Morin of Melun, who recently returned home with several wounds.

"Where were you fighting?" he was asked.

"I don't know."

"You don't know in what part of the country you were when you were wounded?"

"No. At the time of mobilization I was sent to Bourges. We were loaded into a train. We rode for two days, then marched a day. Then the cannon began to thunder around us. The first day I received a bullet in the thigh, the second day another went through my calf, neither did me any harm, but the third day they caught me in the head. After lying a few hours I was picked up, my wounds dressed, then loaded into a train."

"En route a surgeon asked me where I came from. 'From Melun,' says I. Really," says he, "well, here we are precisely at Melun. You may get out here, then it look after you better than anywhere else," and here I am."

"When I get well I suppose I'll go back where I came from, but where that is I do not know."

MAYOR OF BRUSSELS IS HELD IN FORTRESS

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Mayor Max of Brussels, now a prisoner in Germany, says in a letter to an old friend, the singer, Marguerite Sylva, that he has been confined in the inner fortress at Glatz since October 12.

"I can say nothing about the cause of my arrest," the mayor writes, "or my letter is likely to be stopped. I was warned today that the tone of my correspondence was too free and had given offense with the statement that henceforth nothing would be passed."

ASHES OF FRANK JAMES TO BE PLACED IN VAULT

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Feb. 20. Funeral services for Frank James, the former outlaw who died last Thursday, were held today on his farm near here. John F. Phillips, a former federal judge, who defended James when he was tried for murder and acquitted, in Gallatin, Mo., delivered the funeral address.

After the services today the body was taken to St. Louis, where it will be cremated. The ashes will be deposited in a safe deposit vault in this city.

Opera House

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, FEB. 24-25

MARCUS LOEW VAUDEVILLE

METNOTTE TWINS
Songs, Lares and Graces

NIP AND TUCK
Comedy Contortionists

PHOTOPLAYS
First Run

WARNER AND CORRAIE
Singing and Dancing

PRINCETON AND YALE
"600 Miles From New York"

AERIAL TAVATIS
An Aerial Novelty

Matinee, 2:30
Even., 7:15, 9:15

Opera House

Mon. Tues. Feb. 22-23

THE WORLD'S GREATEST PHOTO MELODRAMA

SEALED ORDERS

IN SIX REELS
THE CLIMAX OF CINEMATOGRAPHY ACHIEVED

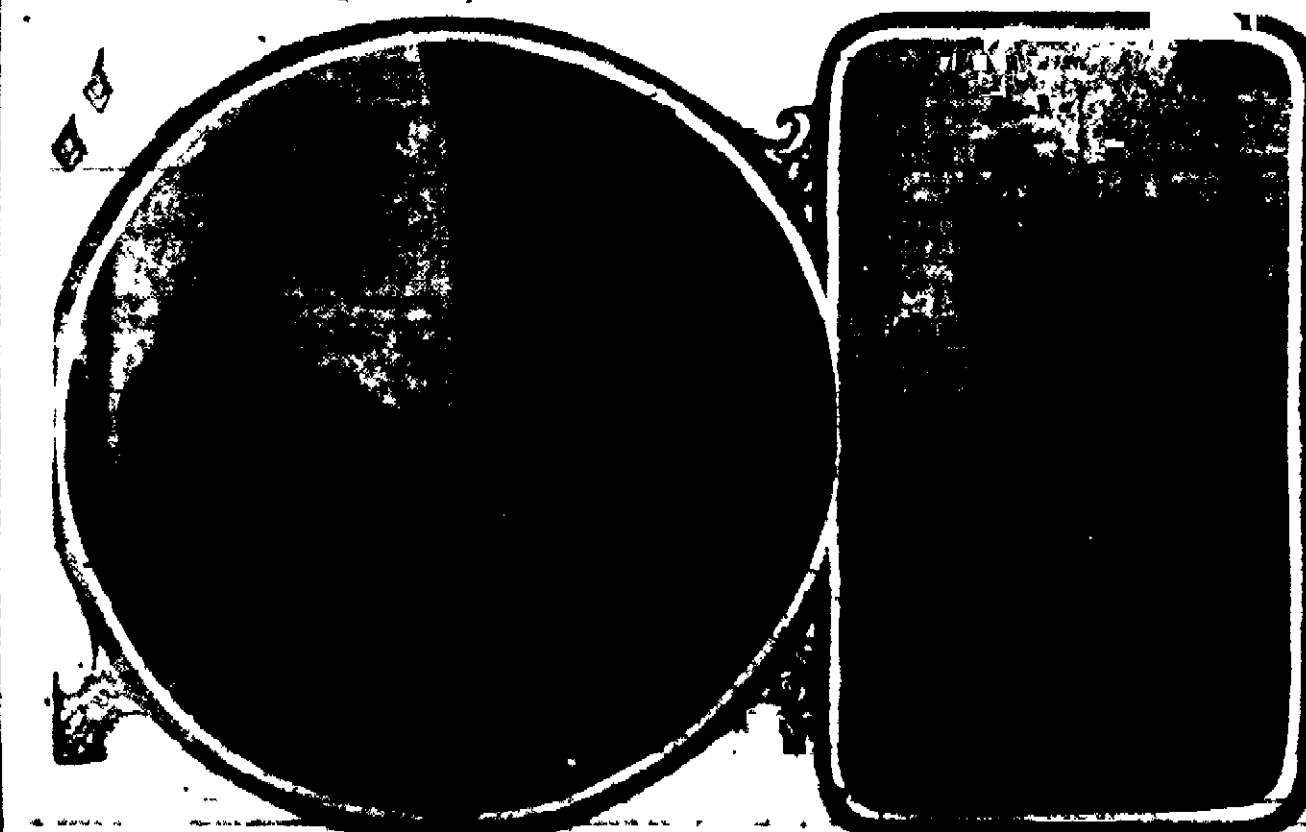
Direct from a week's run at the Tabor Grand, Denver
Continues 8 to 11 P. M. Adm., 10c; Balcony, 5c

At the EMPRESS

Monday's Special Program

Final Episode **23 Of the Million**
The Answer **23 Dollar Mystery**

A Contest of This Great Mystery Story, Showing the Wins of As
\$10,000 PRIZE



REAR ADMIRAL'S DAUGHTER CINCINNATI, KENTUCKY
Miss Marye Winsor, daughter of Rear Admiral Charles H. Winsor, United States Navy, is sponsor for the new *Sealed Orders* with her. It is a story of a ship's crew who are stranded on a remote island in the Pacific. The story is a thrilling tale of survival and adventure. Work on the picture is now in progress.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26



WHERE ARE THE AMERICANS?

James J. Jeffries,
Only Fighter
of Pure American
Stock to Hold
World's
Heavyweight
Champions! During
Regime of White Boxers

BY BILLY MURPHY.

Although it is more than a century since the United States proclaimed its independence by whaling the tar out of Johnny Bull, the number of pugilistic stars who claim this "their own, their native land," through being descendants of parents born in this country, has been extremely small as compared to those of foreign parentage.

That conflict of 1776, in which Uncle Sam won the decision over the Britons, resulting in the establishment of a new republic, opened the way for the foreigners to in-



tague, and no one even today can see anything but Irish in Sullivan. From the time Sullivan was champion to the present time, when the heavyweight division really is without a champion, only one real American fighter has had the honor of occupying the throne, although an American negro also has held the title. That one white fighter was James J. Jeffries, the Californian, and it can be said for Jeff that he probably was the greatest of them.

When John L. Sullivan was dethroned, it was by a man who, like himself, was an Irish-American. James J. Corbett, Corbett was born in San Francisco of Irish stock, and when he lost the title it went into the possession of a real foreigner, Bob Fitzsimmons, a Brit-ther was the fellow that knocked Corbett off the pedestal. Fitz was born in Eleton, Cornwall, England, but made Australia his home in the early years of his life.

JESS WILLARD HAS A CHANCE OF LIFE TIME.

After these three fighters, born of foreign parentage, had held full away, there came along the only American to hold the championship. Jeffries won the crown by defeating Fitzsimmons and he not only turned the trick once, but in a return battle he showed that the defeat of the Cornishman was not a fluke.

Marvin Hart was an Irish-American; Tommy Burns a Canadian and Luther McCarty's parents were born in Ireland.

Jeff Willard, who meets Jack Johnson in this great match with Jack Johnson, is a pure American. His father is an Ohioan, his mother a Kentuckian and Willard was born in Kansas.

Just what are the chances of Willard in this great match with Jack Johnson, are sized up by William Muldoon, formerly the world's champion wrestler, who for years has been recognized as the greatest living authority for conditioning men. Said Mr. Muldoon recently:

PRESS AND PUBLIC HAVE BEEN KIND TO JOHNSON.

"There is to be one more demand made upon the public for the benefit of Jack Johnson, heavyweight champion pugilist, colored. If we turn back a little we can call to memory what was in the minds of the people after July 4, 1914. There was just one point, a better satisfied than everybody else, and that person was Mr. Jack Johnson.

"The press and the public have been very kind to him and he has not reason to be grateful. He showed his gratitude by his innumerable insults to the white people,



proposition put before him to allow another white man the privilege of trying to win the championship. EXTENSES OF BOUT MAY GO AS HIGH AS \$75,000.

"Of course, it is not necessary to mention that the promoters and managers, with innumerable officials, have all got to have their share to pay them for their trouble and sacrifices, so that in all the expense to the public, if they enter into the thing liberally, should be at least from \$50,000 to \$60,000. I

When it comes to putting white men in the ring with Johnson it is only for the purpose of drawing a big crowd of people who pay exorbitant prices for tickets, and, besides that, spend a whole lot of money in traveling expenses, hotel bills, the hire of motor cars and the loss of their time from business and respectable society. And it is all of these things that causes them to feel so bitter and disappointed after the exhibition is over. They are filled with remorse, humiliation, disgust.

"For the proposed affair, the shrewd and cunning managers, who have nothing to lose and everything to gain (for all a manager has that he might lose is his reputation for being shrewd, cunning and able to get the public's attention and money), they have selected this time a young man whose principal attraction is of enormous size physically, inexperienced and terribly handicapped in three ways.

"First, he is too large, at least five inches too long or tall, second, he has twenty-five pounds too much weight, and, third, and lack of experience in the game in which he is to take part.

PROF. MULDOON PICKS OUT WILLARD'S WEAK POINTS.

"Of course, the first two disadvantages, height and weight, the shrewd manager will try and make the public are really what they depend upon to beat Johnson, and they will try to offset the third disadvantage (lack of experience) by telling you that Johnson is not as good as he used to be, or that Johnson is not at his best. Don't take any stock in that. Johnson will see to it that he is good enough to take care of Johnson and not get defeated.

"This young white man will not

the joints," concluded Prof. Muldoon. "His bones and tendons are soft. His vital organs are easily affected. His mind is simply disturbed. His knowledge of conditioning, preparation is fully neglected. In fact, the art of the profession which he is following is not apparent in any way in his actions within the ring, and about in any part of his performance until it has been thoroughly drilled into him by good hard knuckles and experience. In fact, I could see only one reason for selecting him as the subject for Johnson to operate upon, and that reason is really the disadvantage of great height and weight."

Poultry Manufacture

A poultry factory is the name well applied to an establishment located in Crawford County, Ohio. In a long, two-story building which bears considerable resemblance to any other factory, there are hatched the eggs laid by 10,000 hens. During the season, if all goes well, more than 300,000 day-old chicks will be shipped from this plant to poultry raisers in various parts of the country.

The manager of the plant does not raise and feed the hens which supply the "raw material" for this factory, but depends upon the flocks of farmers in the vicinity. More than 150 such flocks are now under contract to furnish their output of eggs to be "manufactured" at this plant. Greater hardihood and freedom from disease is assured by keeping the fowls separated into the numerous smaller flocks, but the hatchery maintains a general supervision over the breeding and care of all flocks from which it obtains eggs. The vigor of these flocks is maintained by replacing yearly the old males with young cockerels of a different stock or strain.

The hatching is accomplished by means of a number of large incubators constructed especially for this plant. The heat is applied through warm water heated by gas. A special device regulates the pressure and secures a uniform temperature somewhat as a "governor" regulates the running of a steam engine. This hatchery makes a specialty of day-old chicks, selling them and making shipments to all parts of the country, just as any factory distributes its product. It does no cus-

A T TOP James Jeffries.
At left James J. Corbett. At right Robert Fitzsimmons. Below, from left to right John L. Sullivan, Jess Willard and Luther McCarty.

believe some of those interested think that \$75,000 would not be too much to ask from the public. "Now, there is just one person interested in this whole thing that one can't help but admire, on the same principle as you would admire the courage and daring recklessness of a highway robber or a bank burglar—you admire them because they take such a desperate chance and show so much courage.

"You can't help but admire Johnson, for the simple fact that he doesn't misrepresent himself or pretend to be anything else than just what he is, a shrewd, intelligent, cautious colored man. He uses everybody for his convenience, and when they are no longer of any use to him he drops them on the spot and looks for something more useful.

"He has no respect or consideration for any person. He is not brave and reckless, yet he is not a coward—he is just cowardly enough to be safe, shrewd and careful. He never seeks a victim; he waits for them to come to him; he seems to know that they will come, and they do. **JOHNSON HAS ALWAYS DONE LONGER BOUT.**

"There is just one professional boxer that he is afraid of, and he is afraid of him because he thinks that boxer can beat him and take the championship away from him, and when Johnson thinks so it must be pretty nearly true, for he is certainly a good judge in matters of that kind.

"The particular boxer that Johnson is afraid of will never have an opportunity to try his skill, strength and endurance with Johnson as the demonstrator. That boxer is also a colored man. Then there are one or two more colored men in the boxing profession that have an even chance of defeating the champion in a fair contest, and these colored men are the only ones in the boxing profession that have anything near a chance with Johnson.

"The public should know that, if they would only stop to think



be at his best according to the laws of nature, and they will assert themselves under all circumstances and in spite of everybody until he is 25 or 26 years of age. Meanwhile, he should have plenty of experience in boxing contests with men about his own age or slightly older, and men that have all the ambition, energy and stamina that goes to make up the champion boxer, and as near his own size and weight as it is possible to secure.

"He should have at least a contest once a week. He should be out in the open, with regular hours, pentile diet, and tobacco, not only eliminated from his own eyes, but he should be where there is no use of those narcotics in his presence. He could do plenty of good manual labor in addition to his boxing.

"He is entirely too long between

tom work, but sells outright all the chicks it produces. In the same town, however, there is another, somewhat smaller, hatchery, which produces a large number of chickens, but does not depend upon a steady market, and does not supply hatcheries, but sells direct for the market. It is a small, one-story building, and does not have the same elaborate machinery as the other hatchery, and without doubt the country, as a whole, is very much benefited by the existence of such an enterprise.

Hatchery, fragile.

"Yes?"
He takes cold by putting the chilled telephone receiver to "warm."

KILBANE VS. WILLIAMS MATCH CAN'T BE STAGED; CHAMP REFUSES TO BE WHEELED TO FIGHT WITH BANTAM

Challenge Declares That Top Notcher Is Scared to Risk Title; Attell Also Thinks He Is Better Than Champ

By RINGSIDE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Johnny Kilbane, champion featherweight of this planet, absolutely refuses to be wheeled into a match with Johnny "Kid" Williams, who dominates the bantamweight division of this universe. At least, the Kilbane Journal will have nothing to do with the Williams-Johnny fight, until the latter admits to a number of concessions in the matter of weight, size of prize and place where the contest should be conducted.

For a while the gullible enthusiasts of Philadelphia were led to believe that the two champions would at least descend to the ring for their education. Announcement was made that the fight had been postponed, the date decided upon and the poundage settled. Wednesday evening, February 24, was designated as the all-important day.

Now it is all off. The reason advanced for the indefinite postponement of the battle is that Kilbane refused to agree to 122 pounds ringside, the weight Williams demanded. It is said that Kilbane was ready to make the featherweight limit at 8 o'clock on the evening of the battle, but Williams would hear nothing of it.

Williams, however, has another explanation. The bantam boss is firm in his conviction that Kilbane fears him, and for that reason alone does not anticipate with delight a meeting with him.

Williams Now Explains.

Here is Williams' end of the controversy: "I am quite certain that Kilbane does not care for any part of my game. I have reason enough to believe so after the manner in which he treated the negotiations for our proposed match.

"First, Kilbane balked at the weight, saying that he was perfectly satisfied with the \$2,500 offered for his end. He said, however, that he would waive the weight question—that he would agree to weigh in at 122 pounds ringside if the prize were raised to \$5,000. Here his bluff was called, for the club promoter, at the instigation of his manager, consented to give Kilbane that sum if he would accept the match at the featherweight limit at ringside.

"What was the last we heard of Kilbane? Instead of grabbing the \$5,000 for a six-round bout, he is going about the country fighting second raters at \$1,000 or less per man.

"It is not for us to say whether Kilbane can make 122 pounds at ringside. But it does seem queer that he should refuse such a big sum for so short a bout if he can make the weight, the only hindrance to the consummation of the match.

"If I thought Kilbane could make the featherweight limit, the division in which he is champion, I would not hesitate a moment in boldly announcing that he fears to meet me in the ring. I can see no other reason why he should spurn \$5,000 for 18 minutes of boxing."

Attell Ventures to Speak.

And here we have another notable picking on Mr. Kilbane. We have reference to Abraham Attell, who a few years back flaunted the featherweight championship; the same Abie Attell this Kilbane person was his title from.

The name of Attell at first appears inappropriate in a boxing discussion these modern days, but Abie will have his say, and list to it:

"I have not been before the public of late as much as in former years, but I have not been idling away my time. I am still in active training; training for one more bout with the man who deprived me of the championship—Johnny Kilbane.

"You cannot convince me that I am

not Kilbane's master. I beat him once before, in Kansas City. That was before he met the champion ship. I think I am entitled to a return battle. I would like to get another change at his old title.

"With that said in view, I am still going through the training camp. My desire to get the title in my hands is so strong that I am in a hurry to make in another bout. I do not care to take on anybody else; Kilbane is the man I want."

Boxing Mecca at Havana.

Havana is making a strenuous bid to become the boxing center of the world. But it went about it the wrong way, and the pent-up enthusiasm of the natives is likely to peter out before the fight title is given a chance to establish itself as the pugilistic Mecca.

For their opening bout down there a week ago, the islanders put on Young Ahearn and Willie Lewis. Ahearn, a cautious boxer, and Lewis, who saw his best days many years ago.

Little did the Havana promoter know that Ahearn and Lewis were under the same management, and that a "take" was being perpetrated. This makes the second "frameup" Lewis has engaged in within the short time of a year.

Several months ago, Dan Morgan, seeking some publicity for his self-proclaimed champion, Al McCoy, secured Dan McKittrick's consent to let poor Willie Lewis "tackle" the "champion." It was an unadulterated "set-up," and Lewis graciously took the count in the sixth round.

But Willie is willing to be implicated in these matches, as long as he is compensated for acting his part, as people will go to see him perform his act.

Golf Architect



C. B. MAC DONALD

Lido Golf club, now being built at Long Beach, N. Y., under supervision of Charles Blair MacDonald, will be in many ways the finest course in the world. It is said it is 18 holes and about 6,500 yards in length. Mr. MacDonald was America's first amateur champion and laid out the Elting Rock links.

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

"I never had a tool during the entire trip," says F. Herbert Reddish of Lund, Ida., who recently made a 200-mile run on his motorcycle in eight hours.

Wheeling, W. Va., motorcycle lists are making up a party to ride to Atlantic City some time during the summer.

A series of talks for the benefit of the riders is being delivered at the Buffalo (N. Y.) Motorcycle club.

SPORTS

SPORTS WILL BE FEATURE OF PANAMA-PACIFIC FAIR.

Auto Races and Baseball Events Soccer and Rugby Football and Vanderbilt Cup Race

By A. N. SPINK.

The Panama-Pacific International exposition more than any other world's fair will give particular attention to the national sports and pastimes of America. Preparations to give every line of sport full swing inside the exposition grounds have been made on a gigantic scale.

Not one of the great features in the program of American sports has been slighted and leaders in the various lines of sporting endeavor will be here to compete for magnificent purses. A modern race course has been built inside the exposition inclosure, a course in which all the proper curves and tangents have been observed, fitted with a grandstand capable of seating over 25,000 persons and stabling for nearly 2,000 horses. In these same grounds a regular baseball field is in position with grandstand and all the accessories which go to make up a modern baseball inclosure. Polo field, golf links, tennis courts and stadium in which the athletes of all the world will be made to make themselves at home are already in place.

Comiskey Thinks for Opening.

By common consent the most attention perhaps in the sport line will be directed to baseball, and to this end President Charles C. Moore of the Panama-Pacific exposition sent a telegram to Charles A. Comiskey, president of the Chicago White Sox, asking him to come here and start the ball rolling on February 20, the opening day of the exposition.

Comiskey is by long odds the most popular and best known man in baseball. Almost immediately on receipt of President Moore's invitation he wired back that he and a party of 50, including the members of the White Sox team, would reach San Francisco in time for the opening of the exposition. During the stay of the White Sox in the west on their training trip they will play several games at the exposition grounds.

Comiskey and his party will be given a warm reception on their arrival. A delegation will run out on a special train to Sacramento the night before the party is to arrive there. The next morning Comiskey and his friends will be given the glad hand at Sacramento and the San Francisco delegation will bring them here to the exposition grounds.

Box to Play Venice.

The Venice club of the Pacific coast league has completed arrangements to train on the baseball grounds here during the month of March. Venice will play nine exhibition games with the White Sox according to present plans. The first White Sox team will play here on March 18, 20, 21, 23, 27 and 28. On March 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14 the second Sox team will be here.

Great attention also will be paid to Rugby and soccer football. Teams of the California Football league will give soccer exhibitions. The great Rugby games will take place in the fall. Already the exposition has laid a plan before the college men with the intention of playing the big intercollegiate Rugby game next year on these grounds. For this game the college men are demanding \$50,000 from the exposition as their share; the exposition management to retain all the gate receipts.

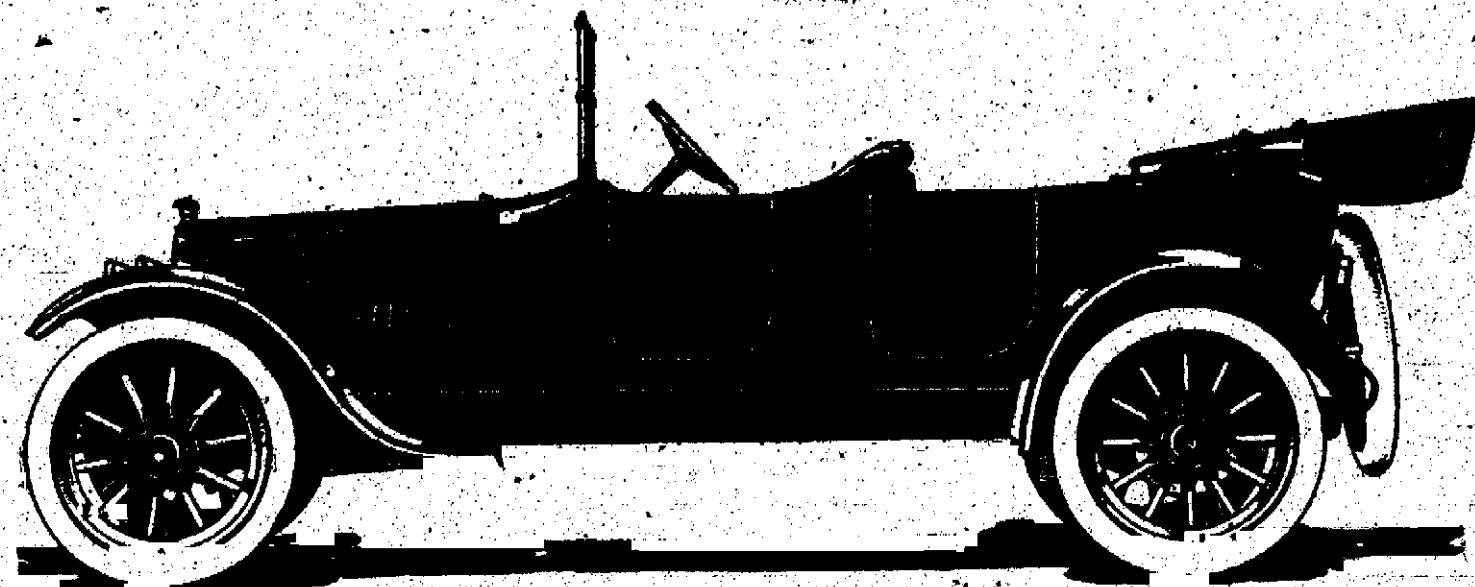
This proposition is not nearly so one-sided as it would appear, as the big game at California university last year saw the receipts run over \$60,000. The soccer men have arranged for their national championship to take place from September 13 to 18, while the Pacific coast soccer championships have been set for October 11 to 16.

Entries for Motor Classics.

With 30 entries on the list for the Vanderbilt cup race, and the same number for the International Grand Prix, to be held on February 22 and 27 respectively, motorom is manifesting keen interest. Among the entries received just before the lists closed was that of Ralph De Palma, the road race champion, who will be at the wheel of

CHANDLER SIX \$1295

"The Six With the Marvelous Motor"



Sensational New Price on the Leader of Light Sixes

THE announcement of the Chandler's new price came as the greatest surprise the automobile industry has had for many a year. It was the one big sensation of the Chicago Automobile Show. The continuation of the same Chandler model that met with such success when selling for \$1595, at a \$1295 price, offers a car value so far surpassing all others as to put it entirely in a class by itself.

Please note carefully that it is not a new cheap model. It is not experimental. Thousands of them are in service all over America. Nothing has been cut out to make the new price possible. The Chandler Company, now up to a point of heavy production and operating at a minimum overhead expense, has simply taken this bold step to attain a leadership which cannot be challenged.

Fancy Feature that has Made the Chandler Famous is Retained

Yes, and every degree of fine workmanship and finish and every degree of high quality in materials. All the following features of design and construction are found on the Chandler, and not on any other six-cylinder car selling for less than \$2000.

- Bosch magneto
- Gray & Davis rate unit electric starting and lighting system
- Enclosed silent chains for driving motor shafts
- Worm-bevel rear axle
- Bosch spark plugs
- Mayo genuine Mercedes type radiator
- Cast aluminum motor base extending solidly from frame to frame
- Rayfield carburetor
- Im. rted annular ball bearings throughout
- Genuine hand-buff leather (not machine-buffed split or imitation)
- Luxurious stream-line body
- Gold patent one man top, covered with Jiffy curtain
- Flintstone demountable rims
- Large gasoline tank carried in rear
- Motor driven horn, siren, jockey and all the usual incidental equipment
- And the marvelous Chandler motor built in the Chandler factory

Five passenger and Seven-passenger Touring Bodies

You cannot afford to pay more than \$1000 for an automobile without seeing the Chandler.

C. S. WOOLFE

115 N. CASCADE AVE.

AGENT

PHONE M. 56

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Manufacturers, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Tires, Tubes and Accessories at Reduced Prices

- TIRE REPAIRS, 50% OFF
- TIRE COVERS, \$1.50 and \$1.75
- HANDY VULCANIZERS, \$1.75 each
- DE-CARBONIZER, \$1.00 Gallon
- AUTO VARNISH, 25c Can
- TIRE FILLER, 25c Can
- RIM PAINT, 25c Can
- IGNITION CABLE, 5 and 10% Off
- BRAKE LINING, 40c a Foot
- TIRE INTERLINERS, 50% Off
- RADIATOR HOSE, 20c a Foot
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a Mercedes car, the property of E. C. Patterson of Chicago.

The Bugatti car, which made such a remarkable showing at Indianapolis in the last 500-mile race, has been nominated by J. B. Marquis, who will drive it. Caleb Bragg, winner of the 1912 Grand Prix, will drive a new car entered by George H. Bentel, which has been named the Californian. Two cars will be handled by two such stars as Rob Burton and Eddie Hearne. A pair of Edwards specialists have been put into the fray by J. Pauling Edwards.

WAGNER TO STAY ON PAYROLL OF PIRATES

From the Chicago Tribune: "Honus Wagner's years of service in baseball will bring its reward. The 'grand old man' of the diamond will not spend his last days with the minor league Pirates, owner of the Pirates, says that Wagner is still good for two or three years of active service and after that he will still continue to draw salary from the Pittsburgh club as long as he lives.

He will never be released in go to any minor club," said Bragg. "He will remain on the payroll of my team and when his active days are over I will use him as a scout or as a coach for the younger players on the team."

MOTOR SPEED BOAT IS USED BY BRITISH NAVY

From the Chicago Tribune: "Maple Leaf IV, winner of the British international motor boat trophy and successor to Maple Leaf, which raced Commodore Pugh's motorboat in the Lake Michigan Regatta and by the British navy as a speed boat, has been

according to Mackay Edgar, the owner, who was a visitor at the recent New York show. Mackay was a keen student of America's fastest craft, Baby Speed Demon II, which will be on display at the Chicago show opening February 27.

"I thought you were going to move into a more expensive apartment," a trifle, mister? Minister—What! A big, able-bodied man like you begging? The landlord saved us the trouble," replied Mrs. Filmyll. "He raised the rent of the one we have been occupying. We'll beg these days without getting hurt."—Washington Star.

Cadger—Can you spare a pore bloke a trifle, mister? Minister—What! A big, able-bodied man like you begging? The landlord saved us the trouble," replied Mrs. Filmyll. "He raised the rent of the one we have been occupying. We'll beg these days without getting hurt."—Sydney Bulletin.

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JACK CURLEY ANSWERS 18 QUERIES ABOUT THE WILLARD-JOHNSON FIGHT

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.
 Jack Curley, who is promoting the Willard-Johnson world's championship battle, has been the target of criticism and abuse. Curley has seized upon the following as a bit of timely reading and it is here republished:

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 11.—"H. M. Walker, better known to the followers of the good old pugilistic game as Heavy Walker, of Los Angeles, has put up to me to answer 18 questions about the scheduled world's championship match between Jess Willard and Jack Johnson, at the Juarez race track, March 6.

"As many minds may run along the same channels and many sport authorities feel like there are few who would have the unlimited gall to do as I will voluntarily answer these questions for the benefit of a few unwilling to ask what a lawyer would term such gally, insinuating and irrelevant questions.

Question No. 1. Who is promoting the Jack Johnson-Jess Willard contest? Give the individual names of all parties concerned.

Answer: Jack Curley, Tom Jones, backed by H. M. Walker and L. Lawrence Weber. Mr. Frazer was the head of the Jeffries-Gotch combination, which toured the country, and he paid Jeffries \$35,000 for 12 weeks' work. He made a million out of "Madame Sherer" and today is the principal owner of Longacre theater, New York city, and sole owner of the Cort theater, in Chicago. He had Jeffries signed for a tour of the world, but his defeat by Johnson, of course, automatically canceled these engagements. He now feels that Willard can turn the trick, and he and Mr. Weber are willing to lose \$50,000 promoting the coming match in order to verify whether he is right or wrong in his opinion.

Question No. 2. Is it the truth that Johnson is to be paid \$50,000 on a win, lose or draw basis?

Answer: Not only is Johnson to be paid \$50,000 on a win, lose or draw basis of the fight, but he has already been given an additional \$2,000 to defray traveling and training expenses.

Question No. 3. What is Willard to receive for his services?

Answer: Willard is to receive 50 per cent of the net proceeds of the match after all expenses have been deducted. Agreeing with Mr. Walker in a later question that the fight will not draw, Willard is prepared to chance getting the championship without any immediate financial remuneration.

Question No. 4. How do you figure to pay such a sum of money to Johnson, meet the enormous expenses of staging the battle and show a profit?

Answer: This question is practically answered above, and proves to you that everybody is not mercenary and commercialized, and that there are still a few people left with red blood running through their veins willing to take a gamble.

Question No. 5. What is your arrangement with the Mexican government—what assurance have the spec-

tators who go to Juarez ringside on March 6 that they will be protected against all possible discomfort or inconvenience?

Answer: Nothing but ignorance could apply such a question, or one who does not understand conditions or men. In the first place, I attach herewith photographic reproductions of both the Villia, one who is commanding the military forces, the other the civil government of Juarez, and any banker in El Paso will vouch that their word is as good as their bond; and, furthermore, I will cite that thousands of El Pasoans and others visit the Juarez race track daily, where this scheduled bout will be held, and the other many place of recreation and amusement, and to date not one has been molested, nor has anyone's property been destroyed.

Question No. 6. Who represented the Mexican government in dealing with the backers of the Johnson-Willard affair?

Answer: Previous answer covers this.

Question No. 7. Why was Jess Willard selected for this event—what is there in his record to justify his selection?

Answer: Willard's size, youth and fighting ability, his willingness to take a chance, the many authorities, such as Billy Brady, George Connelldine, Barney Oldfield and many others too numerous to mention, who picked him as the logical man; and, furthermore, the writings of many able critics, among them yourself, who heralded Tom Jones' departure from Los Angeles on his way to Europe in quest of this match; and, furthermore, such great and able matchmakers as Tom McCarey, Jim Coffroth and Billy Gibson, who were bidding for the match, and I am proud to say that I beat them to it.

Question No. 8. As a good judge of fighters, is it not your personal belief that Sam Langford could easily knock out Willard in a scheduled 20-round bout?

Answer: I did not match Willard with Langford, therefore the answer is unnecessary, nor would the answer justify you in belittling the Johnson match, for many people believe that Langford could defeat Johnson. The main reason that Willard is not today matched with Langford in place of Johnson is that defeating Langford would not get him anything, while defeating Johnson will get him the world's championship, restore the title to the white race and forever bar another colored man from getting the title.

Question No. 9. Do you not consider that of all men Sam Langford is the most entitled to box for the heavyweight championship of the world?

Answer: I am free to admit, Mr. Walker, that I do not share your love of the color-fighters, and I am against any of them getting a chance at the title.

Question No. 10. If so, why did you seek to match Johnson and Willard?

Answer: I would not care which was champion, and Langford does not interest me in the least.

Question No. 11. If you think Willard a better fighter than Langford, why did you not first match Jess with Samuel? Would not Willard, after a victory over Langford, be a hundred per cent better card than he is now?

Answer: Here you are getting down to that commercialism again. It does not matter what it will draw, or what it won't draw. To make Willard the champion of the world is the main object. But, not to sidestep your question, I will say that if I had my own way I would not have done so, for in the first place, if Willard had defeated Langford, the chances are Johnson would not have fought him, and I am willing, for the sake of argument, to say that maybe Willard would not have defeated Langford. Again, on the other hand, should Willard have defeated Langford, to say the least, Johnson's price would have gone up to a prohibitive figure.

Question No. 12. Who first proposed the exploiting of Jess Willard as a possible opponent for Jack Johnson?

Answer: Several able writers, especially Billy Roop, who witnessed the Paris fight between Johnson and Moran; Billy Brady, George Connelldine, Charley Harvey and many others. While they were talking of promoting the match and planning what they would do, I jumped up and landed it.

Question No. 13. Is it not true that Johnson was proved a despicable faker in his match with Frank Moran; that Moran signed an agreement to lose to the negro?

Answer: Don't know anything about it, and the fight shows for itself that it went the limit of 20 rounds, was a poor fight, and Johnson received the decision.

Question No. 14. Does there exist any such angle to the Johnson-Willard event?

Answer: No.

Question No. 15. What inducements were necessary to get Jack Johnson's signature to the articles?

Answer: To pay him his price, \$30,000, win, lose or draw, and immediately upon the signing of the articles his expense money, as aforementioned.

Question No. 16. With Johnson a fugitive from justice, and charged by the American press with being a faker, why should you ask the fighters of the United States to again support him?

Answer: It took 25 United States secret service men from the department of justice in Chicago, under the leadership of the chief investigator, five weeks to discover that Johnson, during the three years of constant traveling previously, had committed the terrible crime of transporting a woman companion from Pittsburgh to Chicago, for which he received one year under the Mann act. The American press, as a whole, is boasting the coming fight, and I have columns and columns in my scrap book for your investigation, with only here and there an occasional mention that Johnson is such a faker as you describe him. However, there were \$200,000 ready for him at Reno to lay down to Jeffries, and he left the ring a victor. He

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sides that he holds the championship title, and no matter what you or anyone else will brand him he will hold that title until defeated in a 24-foot ring, or voluntarily retire.

Question No. 17. Why should people pay money to see Jess Willard and Jack Johnson in the ring—or, in other words, how do you figure this affair a drawing card?

Answer: Everybody at the race track on March 6 to attend the Willard-Johnson match, except the press and others who are entitled to complimentary courtesies, will have paid a price from \$5 to \$25 to enter the arena. Further, it will be a voluntary act on everybody's part, and no force will be used to get anybody to witness the affair. I have already mentioned that the backers of the fight stand ready to lose the entire amount invested for a chance to see whether it is in Willard to become champion of the world by defeating Johnson, and as they are men who have made thousands and thousands of dollars on amusement ventures and lost a lot of money on other similar ventures, it does not matter to them what the financial returns are. So why should you worry?

Question No. 18. From what part of the country do you expect the greatest number of ticket purchasers? Why?

Answer: Naturally from within a radius of 1,000 miles of the scheduled battle ground, with a sprinkling of regulars from distant points.

I could also add that Billy Gibson offered Johnson \$31,000 to meet McVey. I surely figure Willard-Johnson of more interest than Johnson-McVey.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF OPIUM

From the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The medicinal properties of poppy juice date from a remote period. Recalling the highly developed culture of the ancient Egyptians one is inclined to imagine that the narcotic properties of opium were known to them; but the investigations of Unger (1857) have failed to trace any acquaintance with opium in ancient Egypt, and Dr. Emmer, of the Semitic department of Johns Hopkins university, knows of no reference to it in Egyptian literature.

According to some Hebrew scholars, there is a reference to poppy juice in the Bible. In several passages in the Old Testament the word "rosh" is mentioned. Professor Haupt is convinced that rosh means the poppy, and so also is Professor Post. In the Talmud we have one reference to opium, under the name opion, but that word was clearly borrowed from Greek. In the classical Hindoo literature there is found no reference to it.

From the time of the Mogul conquest on there appears a word Khash-khash, which means poppy seed, and Khash-khasharasa, juice of the poppy. In this it is easy to recognize our modern word hashish; and so it seems that at that early date the narcotics opium and cannabim indica were confused with each other. The original home of the poppy was in Asia Minor. From there it was carried to Greece at a later period.

It is not at all certain whether Hippocrates was acquainted with the juice

of the poppy. According to Wootton, he refers to a substance called mecon, to which he attributes a purgative as well as a narcotic action. Some think that it was opium; others believe that he was referring to another plant. In any case, he made but very little use of the drug.

The first authentic reference to the milky juice of the poppy we find by Theophrastus at the beginning of the Third century B. C., when he speaks of it as meconion. Scribonius Largus, in his "Compositiones Medicamentorum," describes the method of procuring opium from the capsules of the poppy, and about the year 77 of the same century Dioscorides makes a distinction between the juice of the capsules and the extract of the whole plant. He describes the method of incising the capsules, and refers to adulterations of the drug with the milky juices of other plants so that it is evident that the collection of opium was then an industry in Asia Minor at that time.

Pliny devotes some space to a description of opium and its medicinal use, and the drug is mentioned repeatedly by Celsus in the First century and by numerous other Latin writers. Galen spoke enthusiastically of the virtues of opium confections, and the drug was soon so popular in Rome that it fell into the hands of shopkeepers and itinerant quacks.

The introduction of the drug to the natives of the east was through the Arabs, and in the first instance to Persia. Its introduction into India seems to have been connected with the spread of Mohammedanism.

The Arabic physicians used opium

very extensively, and even wrote special treatises on some of its preparations. The earliest mention of opium as a product of India is by the traveler Barbosa, in 1511. A Portuguese historian, Pyres, in a letter to Manuel, king of Portugal, in 1516, speaks of the opium of Egypt and Bengal.

Opium is supposed to have been brought to China first by the Arabs, who are known to have traded with the southern parts of the empire as early as the Ninth century. Later the Chinese began to import the drug in their junks from India. It was not before the second half of the Eighteenth century that the importation of opium began to increase rapidly through the hands of the Portuguese, and a little later through the famous East India company.


In 1770 the English established an opium depot in Lark Bay, south of Macao, and the traffic rapidly increased, so that very soon the Chinese authorities began to complain, and in 1820 an edict was issued forbidding any vessel having opium on board to enter the Canton river. A system of contraband followed, then political friction between England and China, and the so-called Opium war, which culminated in the Treaty of Nanking (1842) by which five ports of China were opened to foreign trade, and in 1858 opium was admitted as a legal article of commerce. By that time the vice of opium-smoking had spread like a plague over the gigantic empire, and became so deeply rooted that in spite of innumerable edicts and decrees, all efforts to check its growth have been powerless.

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Bakers for Increased Price of Bread; Traders
Grow Rich Over Night as Market Soars



FIGURES IN THE BREAD SITUATION

Mrs. Julian Heath, Joseph Lester and (Below) George S. Ward

Below is a table showing that there is no actual shortage of wheat in the United States and that on February 1 we still had 105,000,000 bushels left for export.

	Bushels
United States wheat crop for 1914	518,017,000
Carried over from 1913	77,000,000
Available surplus	958,000,000
Domestic consumption of flour one barrel annually or 10,000,000 barrels needed by the country	500,000,000
Live stock of wheat no feed (produce each barrel) Total for food	54,000,000
Need for seed wheat government estimate	54,000,000
Total for domestic use	558,000,000
Surplus for export	318,000,000
Exported Jan. 1 to February 1	208,000,000
Available for export	109,000,000

Present average rate of export is 500,000 bushels a day, which shipping experts say cannot be increased because vessels cannot be obtained. At present the export supply cannot be exhausted before some time in May when the 1915 wheat begins to come in.

The rise in the price of wheat is laying a tax on the people of the United States which makes the war tax of the \$100,000,000 look small. The result is a cent loaf has gone to six and even seven cents in many places and conditions of a cent loaf for farmers is in responsible quarters.

What does this mean to the American farmer? Well, member of a great national association of farmers, the National Farmers Union, has said that the average farmer in the United States has a surplus of 100 bushels of wheat. This surplus is a great asset to the farmer, and it is a great asset to the country. The surplus is a great asset to the farmer, and it is a great asset to the country.

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Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative" because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a different bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

however, sentiment is growing for an embargo act. There is the precedent of the war of 1812 for this. Then an embargo was laid on the exportation of all foodstuffs in order to starve Great Britain then our enemy. Officials of the department of justice at Washington say that the right to do this exists in congress under the federal constitution.

Several senators and representatives have declared themselves in favor of limiting the export of wheat among them Representative Farr of Pennsylvania, who favors a partial embargo on the export of wheat and flour because he believes the standard loaf will go to eight and then 10 cents in price before two months more of the great war have passed.

Another strong exponent of an embargo is Mrs. Julian Heath of New York city, president of the Housewives league, which represents 1,000,000 American women. Mrs. Heath says that the Housewives league has realized for some time that increased prices for bread were inevitable and has been sending notice to its members to make no effort to attack the bakers, because the latter are not responsible, but are forced to charge more because their flour costs them more.

The average housewife would do well to learn more of the use of corn meal, says Mrs. Heath. The price of corn meal has not gone up to any appreciable extent as yet and, even though it did go up it would remain a cheap and very nutritious food, and could be made to take the place of a part at least of the wheat bread supply needed by a family.

Other Relief Proposals. Another measure of relief which is widely advocated is the closing of the produce exchange. Many believe this would end speculation and would cause the price to rise much more slowly.

Every telegram from Chicago has a new tale of fortune made by the traders in wheat. Killings, unequalled for many years are reported. Joseph Lester famous for his attempted corned beef is again in the market and is said to have made \$500,000 already with prices of much more. He bought wheat when wheat was around \$1.28 May option in Chicago. It later rose to \$2.50 in New York and he has turned in wheat this winter and made great winnings. It is said and in many sections of the country.

W. Partridge a Chicago merchant.



THE GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG

GENEVA, Feb. 20.—The Kaiser is said to admire pretty Grand Duchess of Luxembourg immensely, despite the delicate snubs she has given him on several occasions. He would not be displeased to have her for a daughter-in-law. Perhaps the probability of such a match would smooth away the annexation of the little state that nestles between Germany, Belgium and France, has something to do with his feelings.

The duchess has refused to meet the Kaiser since the invasion of Luxembourg, although on his birthday he sent a big automobile to her palace with a high official to ask the honor of a visit from her for his imperial master.

has a married—comfortable fortune. A. J. Lichtstern and John Barrett are others who have profited exceedingly. These successful traders have believed firmly from the first the great war meant high prices for grain. They have history to back them. During the American Revolution wheat selling at 83 cents in 1776, and gradually rose to \$3 a bushel. High prices continued because of the Napoleonic wars in Europe. When the Crimean war broke out, wheat went killing. It had been 35 cents in 1854 and by 1865 it was \$3.85. Wheat was 82 cents in 1861 and it climbed to \$2.55 in 1867. The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 saw prices go from 74 cents to \$1.60 and then crash to 32 cents.

In 1876 when the Russo-Turkish war began wheat brought 83 cents. It went to \$1.75 and broke to 77 cents when peace was concluded. In the course of the Russo-Japanese struggle of 1904-1905 wheat went to \$1.71 and then slumped to 69 cents in 1906.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE EXHIBIT AT PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

If the spirit of Morgan the pirate should take the seas again and overhaul the United States auxiliary ship "Cassan," as it sails through the waters which he once infested, that long de-

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ceased pirate would behold the most wonderful prize cargo which ever fell into his hands.

If the boxes containing the exhibit which is consigned to the United States public health service were broken open, strange and varied would be the objects which would be found therein; many of them illustrating subjects which were undreamed of in Morgan's day.

There would be a small theater in which would be shown by beautiful paintings the story of a typhoid bacillus carrier and how she innocently spread typhoid fever and brought sorrow and death to many.

Other models would show how the same disease is spread by flies, oysters, and water, and still other models would show the influence of the improvement of public water supplies on the spread of the disease.

There are mosquitoes in this strange cargo, mosquitoes as large as eagles, lifeless to be sure, yet showing in every detail the life history of this disease-carrying insect from the egg to adult mosquito-hood.

There would be fleas which would strike terror to the heart of the looting pirate, fleas big as dogs, so exhibited as to demonstrate the manner in which they carry plague from rats to man, and speaking of rats, there would be the model of a ratless ship in which no rodent is permitted to take passage, and in order to further discourage this ubiquitous enemy of man, the exhibit graphically shows the various methods which may be employed in its destruction.

Poor Morgan would certainly rub his eyes in amazement were he to see the beautiful blown glass models of the germs which produce the various diseases of man, and were he a scientist of today he would go into raptures over the delicately tinted glass models showing the lower forms of vegetable life which transmute foul and dangerous sewage into harmless materials. There is a model showing the money which flows out of Uncle Sam's pocket every year to pay the bills for wholly preventable diseases; more money than Morgan took in his famous sacking of Panama, a sum far greater than the total amount of his lootings.

When this exhibit is installed at San Francisco it will include a model municipal laboratory which will be employed in the examination of water furnished by common carriers to passengers in interstate traffic. There will be models and charts and drawings to illustrate the ravages caused by yellow fever, typhus fever, and diphtheria, and moving pictures will

show the various methods employed by the public health service in protecting the health of the citizens of the United States. This is the most extensive exhibit on hygiene and sanitation ever created in the United States and is expected to play a very vital part in the dissemination of knowledge which the average citizen can utilize as a health asset.

AN ISLAM PERIL IN THE DESERT

Writer Believes Europe Threatened by a Moslem Secret Society.

Willard Price, in the World Outlook

It is a very dark horse—so dark that most people have no knowledge of its existence. Its name is the Senussiye. It is a Moslem secret society of more than 10,000,000 members and under its tall of acres it is darkly plotting some day to kick every unbelieving dog of a European off the continent into the sea.

There is slim chance at present for a widespread holy war. The Sultan of Turkey might proclaim until his voice gave out—but there would be no "holy war" unless a certain grim man in the heart of the Libyan desert so willed. That man is Senussi Ahmed el-Shareef, ruler of the Senussiye. There will be no general holy war until the Senussiye is fully prepared—and that time has not yet come.

The headquarters of the order are at the desert city of Jof, from which no European investigator has ever returned. There it is said the Senussiye drills his men, receives smuggled munitions, builds up his store of supplies and ammunition, conducts war machine factories under the direction of skilled mechanics whom he has had trained in the best technical schools of Europe, listens to the stories of his secret service agents returning from every corner of the Mohammedan world, and collects into his war chest an annual 2½ per cent from the income of every one of the Brotherhood's 10,000,000 members.

No wonder the brows of French, Italian and English officials pucker at the whispered reports that come to them now and then from the far south desert city. The Senussiye is regarded by Moslem and European alike as the most powerful leader of Islam today. What the Senussiye will do and when he will do it no one can say. It would be idle speculation to try to prophesy a Muslim secret society's preparatory cannot be without significance to the European in Africa.

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New Orleans Cotton Exchange
New York Coffee Exchange

DIRECT PRIVATE DUPLEX WIRES
FROM COAST TO COAST

and

FROM THE GULF TO THE GREAT LAKES

Correspondents
LOGAN and BRYAN

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Sugar and
Coffee Bought and Sold for Cash or
Carried on Margins.

Colorado Springs
107 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

Denver
— 17th and Champa